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Invisible Battles.

Oh, not upon fortified hill or field,
Where foemen meet with saber and shield,
Are mightiest battles fought!
Not amid warfare's wild alarms,
In the roar of cannon, the clash of arms,
Are grandest victories wrought!

Look abroad into the earth's sad homes,
Where fierce temptation stealthily comes,
Followed by wan despair;
Where souls are assailed by some merciless foe,
By sin, by hollow-eyed want or woe,
And mark the conflicts there!

Only God and his angels pure
Ever can know what they endure
Who cope with these unseen foe
Only Heaven, with its infinite res
Can control the peace of the victor's breast
When these perilous conflicts close.

Watchwords.

Through gathering clouds and stormy seas of fate
Two golden watchwords guide and comfort me;
Toiling along my path, early and late,
I cling to patience and fidelity.

In all the weary changes of my day
I strive to follow duty faithfully;
And when I falter, fainting by the way,
With subtle influence patience strengthens me.

So onward, through what suffering God may send,
I walk with faith, and feet that shall not tire,
Trusting with patience, strong unto the end,
To reach at last, oh, Lord, my soul's desire.
—*Helen S. Conant, in Harper's.*

A Midnight Struggle.

In the early autumn of the year 1849, about half an hour of sunset, I drew rein in front of a large double log house, on the very summit of the Blue Ridge mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

The place was evidently kept as a tavern, at least so a sign proclaimed, and here I determined to demand accommodation for myself and servant Bose, a dark-skinned body-guard. Bose and I had been playmates in child and boyhood, and I need hardly say that the faithful fellow was attached to me as I was to him, and on more than one occasion he had shown his devotion.

There had been a "shooting match" at the Mountain House that day, and, as I dismounted, I saw through the open window of the barroom a noisy, drunken, and evidently a quarrelsome set of backwoodsmen, each of whom was swearing by all possible and impossible oaths that he was not only the best shot, but that he could out-fight, out-jump, out-wrestle, run faster, jump higher, dive deeper and come up dryer than any other man "on the mountains."

"I say, Mars Ralph," said Bose, in a low tone, as I handed him my bridle rein, "I don't like the looks of dem dar. S'pose we goes on to the next house; taint fur."

"Nonsense, Bose," I replied; "these fellows are only on a little spree over their shooting. We have nothing to do with them nor they with us. Take the horses round to the stables and see to them yourself. You know they've had a hard day of it."

And throwing my saddle-bags over my shoulders, I walked up the narrow path to the house.

I found, as I have intimated, the barroom filled with a noisy, turbulent crowd, who one and all stared at me without speaking as I went up to the bar and inquired if I and my servant could have accommodation for the night.

Receiving an affirmative reply from the landlord, a little, red-headed, cadaverous-looking man, I desired to be at once shown to my room, whither I went, but not until I had been compelled to decline a score of requests to "take a drink," much to the disgust of the stalwart bacchanalians.

The room to which I was shown was at the far end of a long two story structure, evidently but recently added on to the main building, which it intersected at right angles. A gallery extended along the front, by means of which the rooms were reached.

I found my apartment to be large and comparatively well furnished, there being, besides the bed, a comfortable cot, half a dozen "splint bottomed" chairs, a heavy clothes press, and a bureau with glass.

There were two windows, one alongside the door, and the other in the opposite end of the room.

The first mentioned door was heavily barred with stout oak strips, a protection, I presumed, against intrusion from the porch, while across the latter door was drawn a heavy woolen curtain.

In the course of half an hour Bose entered and announced that the horses had been properly attended to, and a few minutes later a bright-faced mulatto girl summoned us to supper.

Supper over, I returned to my room, first requesting to be roused for an early breakfast, as I desired to be on the road by sunrise.

Thoroughly wearied with my day's ride, I at once began preparations for retiring, and had drawn off one boot, when Bose came in rather hastily, looking furtively over his shoulder, and then cautiously closing and locking the door.

"Mars Ralph, dars gwine to be trouble in dis house afore morning," he said.

And I saw in a moment that something had occurred to upset the faithful fellow's equilibrium.

"Why, Bose, what is it? What do you mean?" I asked, barely restraining a smile.

"I tole you, Mars Ralph, we'd better trabbel furder," was the rather mysterious reply. "You see dat gal dere tole me dar would be a muss if we stayed in this old house all night."

By close questioning I elicited the fact that the girl had really warned him that four men whom I had noticed together were a desperate set of villains, and probably had designs upon our property, if not our lives.

The girl had seen two of them at the stable while I was at supper, and by cautiously creeping into a stall, next the one in which they stood, had heard enough to convince her that they meant mischief. Subsequently to this she also saw the landlord in close confab with the entire party, and from his actions judged that he was urging the men to their nefarious work.

"I tell you, Mars Ralph, dem people ain't arter no good—now you heard me," persisted Bose.

I had begun to think so myself; but what was to be done. The situation was full of embarassment, and I felt that nothing could be done save to wait and watch, and, by being on the alert, defeat their plans by a determined resistance.

I found that from the barred window, in which there was a broken pane of glass, a good view of the stables could be had.

Then for the other window.

I crossed the room, drew aside the heavy curtain, and, raising the sash, looked out.

A single glance was sufficient to cause me a thrill of surprise, and I gave a low exclamation that instantly brought Bose to my side.

Far below I could see the faint glimmer of water, the low murmur of which came indistinctly up from the depths, while on a level with what should have been the ground, I dimly saw the waving tree-tops, as they gently swayed before the fresh night breeze, and knew that the window overlooked a chasm, the soundings of which I could only guess at.

In other words, the house, or that portion of it was built upon the very verge of the cliff, the solid rock forming a foundation more lasting than any that could be made by the hands of man.

I leaned far out, and saw that there was not an inch of space left between the heavy log on which the structure rested and the edge of the precipice; and then I turned away with the full conviction that if escape must be made, it certainly would not be made in that direction. There was nothing especially strange in this; there are many houses so constructed—I had seen one or two myself—and yet when I drew back into the room and saw the look in Bose's face, I felt that danger quick and deadly was hovering in the air.

Without speaking I went to my saddle-bags and got out my pistols—a superb pair of long double rifles, that I knew to be accurate anywhere under half a hundred yards.

"Dar! dem's what I like to see!" exclaimed Bose, as he dived down into his bag and fished out an old horse pistol that had belonged to my grandfather, and which I knew was loaded to the muzzle with No. 1 buckshot. It was a terrible weapon at close quarters.

The stables in which our horses were feeding could be watched, and by events transpiring in that locality we would shape our actions. I found the door could be locked from the inside, and in addition to this, I improvised a bar by means of a chair leg wrenched off and thrust through a heavy iron staple that had been driven in the wall. Its fellow on the opposite side was missing.

We then lifted the clothes press before the window, leaving just room enough on one side to clearly see, and, if necessary, fire through; dragged the bureau against the door with as little noise as possible, and felt that everything that was possible had been done.

A deathlike stillness reigned over the place, broken only once by the voice of the colored girl singing as she crossed the stable yard.

I had fallen into a half doze, seated in a chair near the window facing the stables, where Bose was on the watch, when suddenly I felt a slight touch upon my arm and the voice of the faithful sentinel in my ear.

"Wake up, Mars Ralph; dey's foolin 'bout de stable doo' arter de horses, shuah," brought me wide awake to my feet.

Cautiously peeping out, I saw at a glance that Bose was right in his conjecture—there were two of them—one standing out in the clear moonlight, evidently watching my window, while the other—and I fancied it was the landlord—was in the shadow near the door, which at that moment slowly swung open.

As the man disappeared within the building, a low, keen whistle cut the air, and at the same instant I heard the knob of my door cautiously tried.

A low hiss from Bose brought me to his side, from the door where I had been listening.

"Dey's got de horses out in de yard," he whispered, as he drew aside to let me look out through the broken pane.

"Take the door," I said, "and fire through if they attack. I am going to shoot that fellow holding the horses."

"Lordy, Mars Ralph, it's de tavern keeper. He ain't no count. Drop the big man!" was the sensible advice, which I determined to adopt.

Noiselessly drawing aside the curtain I rested the muzzle of my pistol on the sash where the light had been broken away; and drew a bead upon the tallest of the two men who stood, holding the three horses, out in the bright moonlight.

The sharp crack of the weapon was instantly followed by a yell of pain, and I saw the ruffian reel backward, and measure his length upon the earth, and then from the main building there rang out:

"Murder! Murder! Oh, help!"

Like lightning it flashed across my mind. There were three horses out in the open lot! There was, then, another traveler besides ourselves.

"A heavy blow descended upon the door, and a voice roared:

Quick! Burst the infernal thing open, and let me get at him. The scoundrel has killed Dave!"

"Let them have it, Bose," I whispered, rapidly reloading my pistol. "The second panel."

With a steady hand the plucky fellow leveled the huge weapon and pulled the trigger.

A deafening report followed, and again a shrill cry of mortal anguish told them the shot had not been wasted.

"Sabe us! how it do kick!" exclaimed Bose, under his breath.

The blow had fallen like an unexpected thunderbolt upon the bandits, and a moment later we heard their retreating footsteps down the corridor.

"Dar'll be more of 'em heah 'fore long, Mars Ralph," said Bose, with an ominous shake of the head. "I 'spects dese b'longs to a band, and if dey comes an' we still heah, we gone coons for shuar."

This view of the case was new to me; but I felt the force of it. I knew that such bands did exist in these mountains.

Stunned for a moment, I turned round and stared hopelessly at Bose; but he, brave fellow that he was, never lost his head for an instant.

"Bound to leab here, Mars Ralph," he said, quiteconfidently. "An' dar ain't no way gwine 'cept tro dat window;" and he pointed to the one overlooking the cliff.

I merely shook my head, and turned to watch again, hoping to get a shot at the rascal on guard.

Bose, left to his own devices, at once went to work. I heard him fussing around the bed for some time, but never looked to see what he was after until he spoke.

"Now den for de rope," I heard him say, and in an instant I caught his meaning.

He had stripped the bed of its covering, dragged off the heavy tick and the stout hempen rope with which it was "corded."

In five minutes he had drawn the rope through its many turnings, and then, gathering the coil in his hands, he drew up the sash and prepared to take soundings.

It failed to touch the bottom; but, nowise disheartened, he seized the cotton coverlet and spliced on. This succeeded and the cord was drawn up preparatory to knotting it in place of cross-pieces.

In the meanwhile the silence without had been broken once. A shrill, keen whistle, such as we had heard before, was given by the man on the watch, and replied to by some one seemingly a little way off. Then I heard footsteps—soft, cat-like ones—on the veranda outside, showing that the robbers were on the alert at all points.

At length Bose announced the "ladder" ready. It was again lowered from the window, and the end was held and made fast to the bed we had dragged over for the purpose.

"Now, den, Mas'r Ralph, I go down fust and see if 'um strong enough to bar us."

And he was half way out of the window before I could speak.

"No, Bose; you shall not," I answered, firmly, drawing him back into the room. "You must—"

The words were lost in the din of a furious and totally unexpected attack upon the door.

The dull heavy strokes of the axe were intermingled with the sharp quick clatter of the hatchets as they cut away at the barrier, and once in a while I could hear deep oaths, as though they had been rendered doubly savage by our resistance.

"Here, Bose, your pistol! Quick!" I whispered, and the heavy charge went crashing through, followed by shrieks and curses of pain and rage.

"Now, then, out with you! I will hold the place," I said, rushing back to the window. Come, Bose, hurry, or all will be lost."

The fellow now wished to insist on my going first; but he saw that time was wasting and glided down the rope, gradually disappearing in the heavy shadows.

The fall of one of their number had caused only a momentary lull, and I heard them renew the assault with tenfold fury.

I dared not fire again, for I felt that every bullet would be needed when affairs were more pressing.

It seemed an age before I felt the signal from below that the rope was ready for me; but it came, and I let myself down, pausing an instant, as my eyes gained a level with the sill, to take a last look into the room.

As I did so the door gave way, and the bloodthirsty demons poured over the threshold.

I knew that I had no time for deliberate movement. They would instantly discover the mode of escape, and either cut the rope or else fire down on me.

I had taken the precaution to draw on my heavy riding gloves, and my hands, thus protected, did not suffer as much as might have been expected.

With my eyes fixed upon the window, I slid rapidly down, and struck the earth with a jar that wrenched every bone in my body.

Quick as lightning I was seized by Bose, dragged some paces on one side, and close against the face of the cliff.

Not a second too soon, for down came a volley, tearing up the earth about the foot of the rope, where, a moment before, I had stood.

"Thunder, they will escape! After them, down the rope!" yelled a voice almost inarticulate with rage.

And I saw a dark form swing out and begin the descent.

"Now, Mars Ralph," whispered Bose, significantly, and with a quick aim I fired at the swaying figure.

Without a sound the man released his hold, and came down like a lump of lead, shot through the brain.

Another had started in hot haste, and was more than half way out of the window, when suddenly the scene above was brilliantly lit up by the glare of a torch.

Again the warning voice of the watchful black called my attention to the figure now struggling desperately to regain the room, and, as before, I threw up my pistol, and covering the exposed side, drew the trigger.

With a convulsive effort the wretch, springing far out into the empty void, turned once over, and came down with a rushing sound upon the jagged rocks that lay at the foot of the precipice.

A single look to see that the window was clear—we knew there could be no path leading down for a long distance either way, or they would never have attempted the rope, and we plunged headlong into the dense forest that clothed the mountain side.

We got clear, it is true; but with the loss of our animals and baggage; for the next day, when we returned, with a party of regulators, we found the place a heap of smoldering ashes, and no living soul to tell whither the robbers had fled.

Little Johnny's Philosophy.

There was a dog, and there was a cat, and there was a ox. The dog it sed to the ox, the dog did:

"That's a mighty long tail you got there, mister, with a nice tossle to the end, but you can't waggle it when you meet your master."

Then the cat it sed to the ox:

"No, indeed, and you can't blo it up like a bloon when you git mad."

Then the lam it sed:

"You ain't able for to twinkle it, either, wen you think of something funny."

The ox he thot a while, and bime by he spoke up and sed his ownself:

"I plade hooky wen I was a little boy so much that I dident learn them vain accomplishments, that's a fack, but I got a tolably good bisness edecashun, and I gess mebbe you fellers wude have to cum to me for to hellep you out if you had to fil a order for ox-tail soup."

Wen Mister Gipple was in Africa he seen sum natifs, wich is called Hottentops, and they likes their beef raw, like dogs, and he see em cut it orf of the cattles wile they was a life and bellerin. And sum of the cattles had ben cut up a good deal that way, but not ded. One day the King of the Hottentops he see Mister Gipple, and he sed, the King sed:

"Did you see any cattles 'long the road you cum? Cos mine have strade away, and I can't find 'em."

Mister Gipple he sed:

"Yes, sir, jest over beyond that hill is a porter-house stake with one horn broke orf, and 'bout a mile further 'long yule find a rib roast eatin the wilers, and near by I seen two houtches of bull fitin sum soop bones, and onto the other side of the spring I gess yule see a liver and sum tripe a lavin in the shade and a chewin their cuds."

But Mister Brily, the butcher, he nock em, onto the hed with axes and cut their throte in a minnit, and me and Billy we say hooray.

Cows is beef, and a calf it is veal, but little pigs is mutton.

One time I was in Mister Brily's shop and he had cut orf a pigs hed and set it on the top of a barel, and ole Gaffer Peters he cum in and seen it, and he sed, old Gaffer did:

"Mister Brily, your pig is a gitting out."

Mister Brily he luked, and then he sed:

"That's so, Gaffer, you jest take that stick and rap him onto the nose fore he can draw it in."

So Gaffer he took up the stick and snook up real sli, and fetched the pigs hed a regular nose wipe, hard as ever he cude with the stick, and nocked the pigs hed orf the barl, and you never seen sech a stonish old man. But Mister Brily he pretended like he wasent lookin, and old Gaffer he sed:

"Mister Brily, you must xcuse me, but wen I struck at that pig it dodged and cut its hed orf agin the edje of the barl."

It is Better.

It is better to look up and take pleasure in contemplating the good and great, than to find happiness in low devices and mean acts. It is better to tell the truth than to tell a lie; to do good than to do mean; to save a reputation, than to blast one; to have charity than to be critically severe; to love your fellows than to hate them; better to lift up the fallen than to pull down those already up; to speak kind words than to hiss out the gall of bitterness; to keep pure than to reek with filth; to be on the losing side of right than to be on the triumphant side of wrong; to be honest than to cheat; to have honest piety than to be a flaunting hypocrite; to be industrious than to be an idle vagrant; to be a fair and square human being than to be an uncertain quantity. With your virtue worship the true and you may attain unto greatness, but you can never do it in the eyes of justice by trampling upon, or by despising what is under you. The poor have as bright eyes and as tender hearts as the rich. They are not below your consideration. Nature's willow will bend over them with the same grace and beauty they will over the proudest son and daughter of earth. Concerning being true in life, Grace Greenwood says: "Never unsex yourself for greatness. The worship of one true heart is better than the wonder of the world. Don't trample on the flowers while longing for the stars. Live up to the full measure of life, give way to your impulses, loves and enthusiasms; sing, smile, labor and be happy. Adore poetry for its own sake; yearn for, strive after excellence; rejoice when others attain it; feel for your contemporaries a loving envy; steal into your country's heart; glory in its greatness, exult in its power, honor its gallant men, immortalize its matchless women." How much better to do these things than to go sulking and skulking through life like some dishonored cur! It is better and easier to do right than to do wrong. You go straightforward to the right, but you approach the wrong by devious and doubtful ways.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

Where He Stored His Money.

A few days ago there died in the town of Vernon, Winneshick county, an aged farmer named Carpenter, who left a will, bequeathing to his son an old chest that had been an heirloom in the family. On opening the chest the son was surprised and incensed to find that it contained nothing of value. He so reported to the remaining members of the family, when they persuaded him to make further investigations, which he did in taking the chest apart. In doing so, two cleats, each half an inch thick and perforated with auger holes, were discovered. Tearing off these cleats the young man found that they were hollow, and that the space between the lid and the bottoms of the cleats had been filled with gold coins by the thoughtful parent. How long they had been stored in such a singular manner in that old chest is a mystery.—*Iowa State Register.*

A QUEER BUSINESS.

The Feline Boarders of New York and How they are Served with their Meals--Profits of the Cat Purveyor.

A *Herald* reporter while taking the early morning air in the region of the deserted Battery noticed two cats, sitting like miniature caryatides, one on each side of a warehouse, eagerly peering around the corner and occasionally interchanging a remark, which led him to the belief that the cats had some special object in so sitting and so peering. A walk through Bridge, Stone, Water, Pearl, Front, and other adjacent warehouse streets, revealed more cats, all evidently with some fixed purpose. Kittens were there, too, but they displayed none of the levity commonly attached to youth. Each wore the solemn aspect of bummers. Sedately seated at the front doors of their respective warehouses, as if they were themselves the proprietors, they looked up and down the streets as if awaiting the arrival of the postman.

The solid individuality of the cat family, who looked after the welfare of the great brick buildings intrusted to their charge, occasionally was intruded upon by a strange cat, of the tramp kind in fact, whose coat showed signs of wear, but who was of course frowned upon and driven away by the more respectable members of the cat fraternity, who, with hisses and other feline expletives, expelled him from the neighborhood. All down town was alive with cats. Cats crawled from little square holes in doors; cats came out from under iron gratings; cats assembled from neighboring housetops, where they had been making night hideous with their serenades; stray cats, who had neither a local habitation nor a name, but who seemed intent on something, visited the precinct; black cats, gray cats, Maltese cats, and every other variety of the feline family was represented.

The cause was presently apparent. A man in a blue checked shirt, with a heavy basket on his arm laden with small packages of meat, came around a corner. At once every cat came to the attitude "attention!" and "presented arms," and in many cases tails toot From this basket the man, on meeting a regular boarder, took a package of meat wrapped in brown paper and handed his portion to each cat. Those who were not regular boarders made spasmodic attempts in some cases to assist the regular boarder in the consumption of his food, but as a rule were unsuccessful. The purveyor knows all his customers, or rather his boarders. He knows that the Maltese lives at No. 19 State street, and if she inquires for her breakfast at No. 40 he punishes her by refusing to give her rations. So, too, he knows that the huge, tawny cat who looks after the interest of a pork warehouse on Bridge street has no business in Stone street. He has studied his boarders, "has them down fine," and no cat now dares be on any other premises but his own at breakfast hour.

In an interview with the man for whose coming the cats so impatiently wait, and whom they fondle, purr about, and against whose legs they rub their superfluous fur, said:

"Well, I have been in this business several years. I manage to make about $30 a week, the actual amount varying at different seasons of the year. I take out about one hundred and fifty pounds of meat in the morning for delivery among my cat family, and it's pretty hard work, for to say nothing of the job of lugging grub around, all the cats in the country know me and follow me, and I sometimes feel as though I was father of the whole cat tribe."

Reporter—Whom do you supply with cat's meat generally?

Purveyor—There are lots of stores in this neighborhood whose occupants deal in pork, cheese, hams and other eatable matter of that description. Now all these stores are mostly very old, and infested with rats. Well, the people who occupy the stores have to keep plenty of cats to keep the rats down. These cats have to be fed. They ain't a-going to cut ham to feed the cats, and cats don't like salt meat anyhow, and on Sundays there would be no one here to feed them. So, as I had read one time how men in London went round with carts and fed the cats, I thought I would go into the business on a smaller scale.

Reporter—What do you charge per day for the board of a cat?

Purveyor—Five cents, and it's too cheap at that. I buy my meat away up town, and have to buy wrapping paper to keep the separate pieces in; and, what's more, I don't board my cats on boarding-house hash.

Reporter—You don't mean to say you feed them on tenderloin steak?

Purveyor—Of course I don't give 'em choice cuts; but I don't feed 'em on poor grub. I don't give 'em no cuttings from dead animals, as they say they do in London and other places where cat's meat men go round, but I give 'em good, fair, decent food, varying it from day to day. I always give 'em fish on Friday. There is always plenty of fish in the market then, and it's cheaper to me than meat on that day, and cats like fish anyhow. A change of diet is good for cats as well as men.

The cat in the daytime is rather agreeable and has its uses. At night, however, the case is reverse. Among the down town warehouses, however, where there are few residents and the cat's more unpleasant peculiarities do not make themselves so conspicuous as they do in up-town yards, they are very necessary. A down-town dealer in provisions said: "We keep six cats here. They go on duty when we lock up, about six in the evening. If we didn't, the rats would play high carnival, and eat our stock so that it would be utterly unsalable. The worst thing is the cheese. Rats gnaw right through the boxes. They seem to fancy it more than meat. But we have sometimes other goods in stock which, if it wasn't for the cats, would be speedily ruined. We used to feed them ourselves, but it was a very great trouble, as we had to send to Washington market for meat, and when the man came round and offered to supply them with food for five cents a day apiece we accepted the offer gladly. It is cheaper to pay a couple of dollars a week than to have the place overrun with rats."

The meat man said, in response to an inquiry whether he ever missed a cat from the appointed place: "Oh, yes; I sometimes find them dead in front of the store where they are employed."

"Are their situations filled at once?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I'm sure I can't tell," said the purveyor. "I leaves the rations for the cat who is vaiting for 'em, and don't feel called upon to sit as a crowner's inquest on the body of a cat. All I look for is ven I puts in the bill on Monday, is the color of the cat's master's money."

There is probably a sort of guild among the cats, so that when one of them comes to a violent death by the brickbat of a sleepless and infuriated citizen his situation is filled at once.—*New York Herald.*

Cruel Device.

A new device for the worriment of lovers was operated successfully by a heartless young man on the local train yesterday. A couple sat in the seat before him. The lady was young and modest, and the swain wore very large cuffs. One arm was thrown carelessly along the back of the seat, and upon this the evil-minded person rubbed some phosphorus. The affectionate performances of that cuff, when the train was rushing through the kindly darkness of the tunnels, were beheld by all the unfeeling and snickering occupants of the car, whose cruel enjoyment was not a little increased by the demure and unconcerned appearance of the lovers each time the train bounded again into the light.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

American Physique.

It has been, and is with a large class of people to-day, a generally received opinion that Americans as a whole are deficient in physical development. The ideal Jonathan, a lean and withal wiry specimen of humanity, has been popularly looked upon as the typical American citizen; but let us see if this theory is borne out by adequate evidence. A distinguished lecturer connected with the Harvard Medical School recently stated before one of his classes that, on a careful comparison of the vital statistics of school children in this country with those of the same class in England, he found the Americans slightly superior to their English cousins in strength and stature. This statement, coming as it does from so high an authority, must be a surprise even to many scientific men.

The fact is there has been a vast change in the physical condition of American citizens during the past half century. The statistics of our army surgeons in the late war show that our native soldiers were taller and stouter than their comrades from England, Ireland or Germany. All our representative men of late years, with few exceptions, have been men of magnificent physique. The members of our present Congress are remarkable in this respect, and undoubtedly afford the finest spectacle of physical development to be found among existing legislative bodies.

Mr. George M. Beard, writing in a recent number of the *Atlantic* concerning the future of America from a physical standpoint, records very accurately the causes which have led to these changes. There are three important factors in the physical development or non-development of any nation, viz., race, climate and surroundings. Perhaps the most important factor of all is climate. It is the difference in climate between this country and Europe which has wrought such wonderful changes in our people in so short a time. To this cause alone may be ascribed our tendency to nervous diseases, for such things as nervous exhaustion and nervous fevers were comparatively unknown during the first century of this nation's existence. Our English ancestors, coming to these then inhospitable shores, brought with them their English temperament which had been developed through centuries of residence in a moist and equable climate. Time was required to bring about a change, but from the day the Pilgrim Fathers landed on this continent there has been a gradual evolution of a new race. The fevers incident to residence in a moist climate have given place to the alarming train of nervous affections which are often regarded as mythical by many who still retain the Anglo-Saxon temperament. With time also, wealth has increased; people are better fed, better clothed, better able to withstand the sudden changes so injurious to a foreigner, and in this accumulation and transmission of wealth Mr. Beard also finds the agents which are to alleviate nervous disorders. With increased prosperity comes leisure, and with leisure physical improvement, and the above-mentioned writer pictures to himself an ideal state of society in which the wealthy few will be occupied in advancing the temporal welfare of the needy many. His summing up of the result of race evolution during the past history of the nation is, however, entirely satisfactory; he says: "During the last two decades, the well-to-do classes of America have been visibly growing stronger, fuller, healthier. We weigh more than our fathers; the women in all our great centers of population are yearly becoming more plump and beautiful, and in the leading brain-working occupations our men are also acquiring robustness, amplitude, quantity of being. On all sides there is a visible reversion to the better physical appearance of our English and German ancestors. A thousand boys and girls, a thousand men in the prime of years, taken by accident in any of our large cities, are heavier and more substantial than were the same number of the same age and walk of life twenty-five years ago."

Whence it appears that the American, in spite of his much-derided want of enthusiasm for athletic sports, stands even now at the head of the nations in physical development; and this certainly is a good omen for the future.—*Boston Traveller.*

Hypochondria.

There are mild forms of hypochondria which never receive that specific name from the doctors who attend them, but nevertheless give their victims much trouble. The nervous man who is visited with a pimple magnifies it into a malignant pustule, and his imagination tortures him with the morbid picture of the suffering and sudden death which he will be called to undergo. Many people are haunted all their lives in this way without anything serious ever happening, and when they reach old age have, for sole compensation, the opportunity of congratulating themselves that not one of the disagreeable omens they had was ever realized. But after the hypochondriac is cured of one of his unhealthy fancies he is sure, sooner or later, to acquire another. As Dr. Maudesley points out in his "Responsibility in Mental Disease," though the patient may seem to go away entirely disabused of his sick fancies, they return to him or are supplanted by worse.

In very exceptional instances, indeed, the hypochondriac may take a new departure and with a daily supreme effort of will shake off the encumbrance that weighs upon him. But this is so seldom the case that statistics scarce make mention of it; and it may generally be taken for granted that when hypochondria is cured a change of surrounding conditions is more responsible for it than is the direct exercise of will on the part of the patient, his environment remaining unchanged. Few men thus afflicted have the perseverence and the strength of will necessary to lift off every day the incubus which fastens them down and to think and act like well men merely because they choose to do so.—*New York Telegram.*

Wrapping Food in Paper.

It is a matter of daily experience on the part of every one who purchases such common necessities of life as butter, bacon, cheese, sausages, etc., that these goods are almost invariably wrapped up in printed or manuscript paper. Perhaps we might also say that provisions for picnics and other hampers are stowed away in similar coverings, and it will, therefore, not be amiss if we call attention to the fact that danger has been discovered to lurk in these newspaper wrappings.

In the case of printed paper, the characters have often been transferred to the cheese or butter, and either they are cut away by the observant cook, or they are unnoticed, and in due course become assimilated in the process of satisfying hunger. It is supposed that the ink or the paper itself may possibly by some chance contain something deleterious. But written paper is even more likely to be hurtful, inasmuch as in writing the paper has been in close contact with the hand, which not improbably may be giving off a perspiration, that may enter the pores of the paper and may there ferment, not with advantage to health in the event of any portion of the manuscript being allowed to accompany the food down unsuspecting throats.

This subject has called forth some correspondence in German papers, and though we would not attach absurd importance to it, it may still be said that clean unused paper is so cheap that retail dealers have small excuse for using either printed or written matter for wrapping up their commodities.—*Exchange.*

That's what I call "tripping the light fantastic tow," said the boy, as his blonde-haired sister fell over the rope he had stretched across the garden walk.—*Riggs.*

A Troublesome Princess.

The New York *Herald* has a letter from Cairo, Egypt, giving an account of the deposed khedive's personal extravagances. The correspondent tells this story of the khedive's harem: The princess mother had a young girl who had been left her by a very dear friend, to whom she had promised to take care of her child. As the girl grew up she was attached to the old lady, who finally concluded to marry her off. Applying to her son she was informed that there was a clever young major at the young lady's disposition. Achmet Effendi was informed that the old princess, wishing to honor him, would give him in marriage one of her hand-maidens. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The princess provided a house duly furnished, and everything looked well for the young couple. The proper amount of feasting was gone through with and the bride entered her new home. She was a high and mighty dame, duly imbued with an exalted idea of all that was due to her rank. After the departure of the guests, when the groom appeared she treated him with great coldness, refusing to allow him to sit in her presence or even to touch her. Feeling aggrieved he retired to his own appartments, waiting for some sign of contrition on her part. A day or two later she called on her former mistress, and, on being questioned as to how she liked her husband, burst into tears, saying that he was a wretch, a brute; that he never came near her, but hid himself in a distant corner of the house, passing his time reading foreign books. The princess was justly indignant and sought her son. The wretch, Achmet Bey, was unworthy the treasure she had bestowed upon him; he had slighted her highness' gifts, and was unworthy such a mark of favor. So the unworthy husband was at once exiled to the Soudan. Naturally a divorce was at once declared. Had he not deserted his wife?

Another man was promoted and married to the same girl. The same scene passed this time; the princess was high and mighty, and the husband that fate had given her was only the meanest of her slaves. Apparently he had other views. Next morning he strolled over to the palace of the queen mother. Meeting the chief eunuch he casually asked, "What sort of a girl is that they have given me for a wife?" The eunuch wished to know why. The Bey could only say that he was under the impression that her highness had wished, as a mark of her favor, to give him a wife, but that he could not understand how it was possible to live with such a high and mighty princess, who wished to reverse the natural order of things and make him stand in her presence. The eunuch remembered that there had been some trouble about that young lady once before; that she had got Achmet Bey into disgrace. He would see her highness. When the story was related to the old lady she exclaimed in disgust, "Allah! she can't be married to the entire army. Go over and reason with her." So off went the Kislar Ajha, or captain of the girls, with a couple of satellites, armed with sharp switches. They argued the matter with her ladyship—so much so that when her lord reappeared she brought him slippers and sat at his feet. Meantime his predecessor was speeding southward in doubt as to whether it was exile or death that awaited him. As he was an officer of great promise the governor to whom he was consigned felt disposed to assist him. So, being called off to a distant part of the province, he left Achmet Bey as his deputy. To Achmet's horror he one day received a letter from Cairo addressed to the governor pointing out that it was highly desirable that Achmet Bey should disappear at once—that he had been guilty of all manner of crimes. Achmet felt in no mood to assist in his own taking off; so he replied to his highness, pointing out that in the absence of the governor Achmet Bey was doing duty as lieutenant governor, and that it would be extremely inconvenient to execute the orders concerning him. He should therefore delay until the return of the governor or fresh instructions from Cairo. He survived, and after twelve years of exile returned to Cairo. He had been forgiven and promoted to very important posts.

Wheatfields of the World.

In the *NineteenthCentury* Mr. Vernon Smith presents to the English people a sketch of the wheatfields of the United States and Canada which utterly shuts out all hope of Great Britain ever again recovering her position as a bread-raising country, and shows how utterly impotent will be the efforts of tenant-farmers in that country to compete with the new fields of America, which are destined to supply the world with bread.

This area of territory which he points out as the future empire of wheat production is in that part of British America beginning at Lake Winnipeg; it extends over the valleys of the Upper and Lower Saskatchewan, extending respectively 1,054 and 1,092 miles westward to the Rocky mountains; both of those rivers are navigable, and, with the Assiniboine, Red river and others, empty into Lake Winnipeg. The two Saskatchewans drain what is known as the "fertile belt," containing not less than 90,000,000 of acres of the finest wheat land. These rivers and their tributaries are 10,000 miles in length, and are navigable 4,000 miles. Lake Winnipeg empties through Nelson's river into Hudson's bay, and the writer looks forward to the time when vessels will leave Winnipeg bearing the wheat of that country to Europe. This immense region, lying just north of the American line, includes 2,984,000 square miles of territory, while the area of the whole United States is put down at 2,933,000 square miles. Including the older portions of Quebec, Ontario and other Dominion provinces, Canada measures 3,346,000 square miles, while all Europe contains 3,900,000.

This wheat region, which is yet almost unknown, it is claimed, has a soil as adapted to wheat and as fertile as that of Minnesota, and its capacity for production is almost unlimited. Once peopled and put under cultivation, it will be able to produce wheat in such quantities and of such quality as will render wheat cultivation in Europe as unprofitable as it has already become in England, and as it is rapidly becoming in France and other western nations of Europe. This estimate of the wheatfields of British America, and of their magnitude and productiveness, leaves out of view altogether the wheat-growing districts of the United States. Wheat-raising will of course cease to be profitable in all the States east of the Alleghanies; Western wheat will be sold there cheaper than it can be produced in New York or Pennsylvania. Indeed Ohio finds it more profitable to put the land to other productions. The wheat-producing field in the United States is moving westward, and in a brief time will be confined to the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, part of Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, with portions of Montana and Wyoming, not including the States on the Pacific. The great area of British America, whose drainage falls into Lake Winnipeg, will, however, eventually become the wheat-growing region, capable of supplying the world with bread. The picture of this territory and of its fertility, and of its adaptation to wheat, is not overdrawn.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Charleston (Ill.) *Plaindealer* says that the farmers of that vicinity have discovered a new cure for hog cholera When the cholera appears among their animals they cook a dead one and feed it to the others, and it rarely fails to effect a cure.

The man who runs up large bills is a man of some account.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

LAND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Their Haps and Mishaps.

The troubles caused by the animal creation to telegraph lines in primeval countries, and especially in the tropics, are more varied and curious than those due to man. The termites or white ants, the curse of these regions, ruin the wooden posts in a very short time, and either posts impregnated with creosote or poles of iron have to be adopted, although at a greater primary expense. In Java the wires are carried on living kapas trees pruned of all their branches. Such is the vitality of the tree that the trunk continues to grow, putting out horizontal sprouts on the top, and the living pole is proof both against dry rot and termites. In India, the crows have been known to collect the odd ends of wires cut off in erecting a line, and build their nests between the posts and wires with them, thus destroying the insulation of the line. Similarly, wasps' nests, offal dropped by birds of prey on the wires, monkeys playing at gymnastics, frequently cause a serious leakage of the current; and freaky elephants, rejoicing in the strength of their trunks, occasionally feed their vanity by uprooting dozens of poles right off. On the plains of the Far West, the shaggy bisons find a welcome scratching-post in the poles of the overland lines; and as bisons scratch with extraordinary vigor, they soon loosen the poles, and level them with the ground. An ingenious Yankee hit upon the idea of driving sharp spikes into the poles to keep the buffaloes off; but what was his surprise when he found that they ever afterward selected the spiked posts as a currycomb, and left the plain ones alone. The large number of prairie hens killed by flying blindly against the wires has often been remarked by travelers.

Though the foregoing foes are at times exceedingly trying to the working power of the telegraph, they are simple compared with the ravages committed by the action of the elements. Their influence is ever at work slowly and imperceptibly, or sudden and violent. The posts rot away in five or six years even in dry countries, unless preserved by impregnated creosote oil or other preservative. The wires rust in open air, especially along railways and in cities, where steam and acid vapors corrode them rapidly. In some situations a wire will rust through in a few years; in others it will last for forty years. Lines along the sea coast preserve well; but wires in warm, humid tropics decay quickly. Gales of wind often level dozens of poles at one swoop, and the tangle of wires falling across the railways has been known to throw a train off the rails. During some of the severe sleet storms of the northern United States and Canada, the wires and lodes, burdened by the frozen sleet and strained by the blast, have given way over a whole track of the storm, and rendered it necessary to re-erect 200 miles of line. A mishap which is too often brought about by high winds in the forest tracts of America, but which also results from prairie fires and natural decay, is the falling of trees across the wire, which either breaks it or levels the poles to the ground. Generally, however, there is a track fifty feet wide cleared of trees and brush for the line to run through, and the wire is loosely hung in the insulator so that it will yield to a falling tree and not break. In Brazil this track requires to be eighty feet wide and constantly lopped clear.

The least understood source of trouble to land telegraph lines are "lightning" and "earth currents," those rushes of electricity in the air above or the earth beneath us. Until recent times a single flash of lightning would destroy hundreds of telegraph poles in England; but now every pole is protected by a lightning rod, which conveys the dangerous fluid to the ground. In America, however, where they do not uniformly protect their poles in this way, great numbers are still shivered in pieces by the discharge. In India, lately, on a line near Calcutta on which lightning rods are not fixed to every post, some twenty posts were destroyed, and the solid porcelain insulators were shattered by the flash in passing from the wires to the posts, thus overcoming a resistance equivalent to several million miles of telegraph wire. "Earth-currents," as they are technically termed, are always traversing telegraph wires in greater or lesser strength, but they are usually so feeble as not to interfere with working telegraph instruments. They are sometimes caused by thunder clouds in the atmosphere and sometimes by some cosmical influence. They frequently precede or accompany earthquakes, the aurora borealis, or disturbances of the earth's magnetism. On the evening prior to the Indian earthquake of December 14, 1872, the earth-currents were so powerful on some European lines as to stop all telegraphing for several hours.

These earth-currents, even when they are comparatively weak, play strange freaks with the telegraph instrument. Signals made by no human hands are motioned; bells are rung, and inflammable substance is ignited by their mysterious agency. When very powerful, as for instance during thunder-storms and auroras, they destroy the magnetism of the instruments, or fuse the metal-work, and sometimes set fire to the office. It is not uncommon for the spark caused by an earth-current to set fire to the cotton tape of the connecting wires within the office, and from this beginning the fire spreads.

The saddest mishap of all which attend these intense earth-currents are injuries to life and limb, which sometimes take place, especially in America. Thunder storms are often very violent here, and it is the custom to cut the instrument out of the line circuit on the approach of a storm, at the same time keeping the lightning protectors on the line. These precautions are not always taken in time, however, and sometimes an operator gets a finger burned off by the great spark from the signaling key, or is blinded or deafened by the shock. Every now and again one hears of an operator being killed outright by the induced lightning-stroke proceeding from their apparatus; and perhaps the most melancholy of these was the case of Miss Lizzie Clapper, a young lady operator of Readville, Mass., who, during a thunder storm, was sitting at the window too near her apparatus, when the lightning leaped from the instrument to her neck, a distance of about a foot, and killed her instantaneously—a painless yet dreadful death. Thus we see that the subtle fluid, to which we give the name of electricity, is an agent which, while it has been rendered subservient to man's convenience and even to his safety, is, when uncontrolled, fraught with terribly disastrous consequences.

The Queen of All.

Honor the dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheek, but is she not sweet and beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but those are the lips which have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheeks, and they are the sweetest lips in all the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with the soft radiance of holy love which can never fade. Ah, yet, she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly run out, but feeble as she is, will go further and reach down lower for you than any other upon earth. You cannot walk into a midnight where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you can never mount a scaffold too high for her to reach that she may kiss and bless you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake you, when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vice. Love her tenderly, and cheer her declining years with holy devotion.—*Exchange.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Vegetables are now seen on bonnets.

Lawns of a pale green are fashionable.

Mexican filigree jewelry is the coming rage.

The last novelty in fringe is made of pack-thread.

Carefully-made flies are worn as ear-rings and pins.

Linen serge slippers are cool for home wear in hot weather.

Dressmakers say that alpaca will be much worn this fall.

Feathers prevail wherever they can be used with propriety.

The yoke waists have been superseded in Paris by the fan waist.

Silk nets are more popular than ever, especially for young ladies.

The costumes of grenadine over silk are usually made with a polonaise.

Cover a Japanese fan with a bit of pretty silk and it is quite "chick."

High colored stockings are the rage still, and especially for young misses.

A new sort of goods, Glace Marguerete, of silk and wool, is much worn.

Linen costumes much embroidered are worn for morning dress in the country.

A profusion of knife-plaited ruffles weighs down the new cheese cloth gowns.

Dresses are worn much shorter in the streets abroad than they are in this country.

The flower that a lady wears at her throat should give the keynote of color in her dress.

Dresses of the same material as those worn by their mothers are made up for young girls.

Ribbons with spotted stripes are the latest importation, and take the fancy of nearly all the ladies.

Imitation pearl beads are coming into fashion this fall, and large importations from Italy will be made.

Tidies made of pink and blue silesia and bordered with lace are considered quite the thing just now.

Pointed waists, both back and front, are being revived, but are far from being a becoming style for the figure.

Barege dresses for young girls are trimmed with cascades of Breton lace, with loops of ribbon in each fold.

Imitation Lisle thread gloves, costing but ten cents per pair, are just as handsome as the real, which cost ten times as much.

Some walking suits have long waist extending nearly to the knee in front These can be worn without any outside wrap.

Sewing beads on black lace would be a profitable amusement for idle hours. Beaded lace is to be fashionable in the winter.

A Paris idea is to wear flesh-colored stockings under open-worked ones. Preposterous as this is, it is fashionable on the boulevards.

Velvet is more used for trimming now than at the beginning of the summer, but it is placed on cotton materials rather than on woolens.

A new hat called the Princess Louise has made its appearance in London and New York. It is of delicate straw and turned up one side and back.

To Mend Stockings.

A lady, who finds in the practice of the homely art that she brings comfort to her family, gives these suggestions as to stocking-mending:

Given a dozen pairs of woolen ribbed socks. Select from them the two or three pairs most worn; cut away the heels and toes, and lay by the better parts for use in mending—well, yes, for patches.

From the best hose retained to be repaired, cut out the worn heel, and from the patches cut a new heel precisely like the old one.

First sew the bottom of the heel, then sew it into the place made vacant. Use soft cotton, or else the fine, soft mending yarn, which comes, of all colors, on spools.

Sew the raw edges "over and over," about as close as a nice overcast; so that when the new heel is worn out, you have only to pull the thread and insert another.

The thread must not be so tight but that the seam will flatten and become imperceptible to the foot. To sew in such a heel will require about one minute.

If the toe is worn, so that the new darns seem to take from the old, and the rent is made worse, cut it off so far from the instep as it is thin.

From the top of the sock put aside, cut a new toe like the old. Sew across the end, and then around the foot, observing to make the seam, as before, flat and soft.

When again worn out, repeat the process, till the entire dozen, like the fabled ducks, have eaten one another up.

Sayings of Celebrities

Dean Stanley says: "Our leisure hours are among those that have the most importance in molding our characters. Our working hours are very important, but our leisure hours are those that form our tastes and our habits."

Lieutenant - Colonel Knollys says: "That the ranks of the British army are now filled with immature boys is a fact obvious to any one who will use his eyes. Officers deplore it, the press calls attention to it and the authorities do not attempt to deny it."

Sir Henry Thompson, the English surgeon, says: "Persons who drink water when dining probably enjoy food more than those who drink wine. They have generally better appetite and digestion, and they certainly preserve an appreciative palate longer than the wine-drinker."

Mr. Thomas Hughes says: "The ideal American, as he has been painted for us of late, is a man who has shaken off the yoke of definite creeds, while retaining their moral essence, and finds the highest sanctions needed for the conduct of human life in experience tempered with common sense."

The Earl of Dunraven says: "Whether in connection with this country (Great Britain) or as independent, or as joined to the United States, or any portion of them, that vast region which is now called British North America will assuredly some day support the strongest, most powerful and most masterful population on the continent of America."

Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., says: "In dealing with the education of girls in the training colleges it has been found that they require little driving to work compared with boys, and that they are more susceptible to influences of ambition and a desire to succeed. The danger in the training colleges for elementary schools is from overwork. There is no fear that young women will not avail themselves of the opportunities offered."

Mr. Caird, the English agriculturist, says: "We are threatened with good things from America in a profusion beyond past experience. The cost of transport from the rich corn lands of the interior has been vastly diminished and Liverpool is thus being brought as near the center of production as New York was twenty years ago. I believe there is a serious competition awaiting us from this cause, to which it would be folly to close our eyes."

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the English chemist who first made known to the world certain facts concerning chloral, says that there are now chloral-drinkers just as there are dram-drinkers and opium-eaters; that the disease which he calls chloralism has become rather widespread among merchants, lawyers, doctors, artists, literary men, clergymen, and that if chloral cannot be kept for use within its legitimate sphere as a medicine, it would be better for mankind not to have it at all.

Ballad of the Pres .

[From a poem by John W. Overall read at the house-warming celebration of the New York Press Club.]

In other days with fiery hands,
The troubadours of story
O'er the lyre's wild throbbing bosom
Poured heroic strains of glory;
They tell us how the knights of old
Braved tempest, sea and breaker
And met the scoffing Saracen
At Ascalon and Acre.

We sing a song of modern days—
Of something far diviner,
The ballad of the giant Press
Creator and refiner!
Obedient to the will of thought
It moves its steel phalanges,
And nations bend to catch its breath
From Golden Gate to Ganges.

Room for the conqueror of the world!
The steel-clad Alexander!
Room for the pen, the sword of mind
Which sweeps from grand to grander!
Room for the teachers of their kind,
Who scorn the wrong's defiance,
And proudly bear upon their crest
The motto: "Self-reliance!"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

What an oarsman likes—"A real oo time."

The total number of American patents extant and expired is more than 216,000

The mosquito almost always succeeds in getting a speech from the person it honors with a serenade.

Next year will be a very prosperous one for dealers in smoked glass. No less than seven eclipses are advertised.

"Those whom the gods love die young." That's what becomes of all the honest advertising agents.—*Middletown Transcript.*

A gas jet has recently been discovered in the lake near Buckhorn, Ont. It is situated about a mile from the shore, and the water around it is greatly agitated. It burns on applying a match.

"Walter, do you think the stars are inhabited?" she said glancing at him with an expression that showed what confidence she had in his superior wisdom. "Clara," he replied, "your father only allows me ten dollars a week, and you can't expect any but a high-priced clerk to answer that question."—*Andrew's Bazar.*

A ghastly incident in the voyage of a Russian transport ship with 700 Nihilist prisoners for Shanghalia is related by a Paris paper. The ship was so overcrowded that 300 of the prisoners died on the voyage, and 150 more were landed in a dying state. It is asserted that the prisoners were packed like cattle in the hold of the ship.

Old Mrs. Cuir says she has always noticed that in the summer time when it is not needed, the sun is always as hot as an oven, while in the winter, when a warm sun would be very agreeable, it is as cold as an ice-house. We have noticed this, too. It must be the fault of the almanac makers.—*Norristown Herald.*

CASABIANCA.

The boy stewed on the burning deck
Whence all but him had fled;
And when they shouted, "Leave the wreck!"
He turned and hotly said,
"I'm goin' down with this 'ere ship—
Hulk, mast, jibboom and spanker;
And, when I've made my briny trip,
You'll find Casa-by-anchor."
—*American Punch.*

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., in the *American Newspaper Directory* for July, show that the whole number of newspapers in the United States has increased since January of the current year from 8,703 to 9,153. New papers abound in the Territories. Suspensions have been fewer than in any corresponding period for several years.

A London paper describes the assegais used by the Zulus, stating that the name "assegai" or "hassagaie"—which is nearer the native word—is derived from the tree from which the wood used in making those weapons is usually taken. This wood has peculiar properties, being brittle and at the same time slightly elastic, and spears made from it quiver in their flight, a movement upon which the accuracy of their aim and their great penetrating power depend.

The average of mortgages upon the farming lands of France is about five per cent. In England it is fifty-eight. The United States have but 3,000,000 proprietary agriculturists. France, with a vastly smaller area, has 6,000,000, 5,000,000 of whom are small farmers. England has but 250,000 landholders, and twelve per cent. only of the people till the soil; the rest are engaged in manufacturing and other pursuits. One million are paupers.

"Say, mister," said an urchin to a gallant protector of the peace, "there's a fellow just been struck with a beam what fell a fearful way!" "Where is he?" asked the excited peeler. "Just around the corner!" And it wasn't till he rushed madly around and discovered a man sitting down and wrestling with the sunbeams with a pocket handkerchief that he took in the situation. Meanwhile the boy remembered that he had been sent on an errand just two hours and a quarter previously.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Professor St. George Mivart says: "It is now known that a variety of animals habitually reproduce their kind, as plants so largely do, by a process of external budding. This happens, for example, with the hydra and animals like it. Animals may even be propagated by cuttings. Thus, if a hydra or the common sea-anemone (actinea) be bisected each half soon grows into the perfect form once more, and many worms (such as scyllis or catenula), and many animalcules, called infusoria, habitually multiply by self-made sections—that is, by spontaneous division or fission."

A MIDSUMMER IDYL.

Thou art so near and yet so far,
O filmy, pale mosquito bar!
In silent watches of the night,
When owlets moan and bats disport
And cats upon the woodshed court,
We stretch our hands to thee so white
To pluck thee 'round us all about.
Lest flies blaspheming find us out
By dawning morning light.

Thou art so near and yet so far,
Coquettish, vain mosquito bar!
Some nail have catched thee on the floor
Perchance some hook upon the wall
Impedes thy graceful, sheltering fall;
Yet when the dreary night is o'er
We find thee splattered on the bed
Entwined about our feet and head—
O clinging, gauzy bore!

Dr. Enward G. Loring speaks in *Harper's Magazine* of persons not taking proper care of their eyes as follows: Whatever an ounce of prevention may be to other members of the body, it certainly is worth many pounds of cure to the eye. Like a chronometer watch, this delicate organ will stand any amount of use, not to say abuse, but when once thrown off its balance, it very rarely can be brought back to its original perfection of action, or, if it is, it becomes ever afterward liable to a return of disability of function or the seat of actual disease. One would have supposed from this fact, and from the fact that modern civilization has imposed upon the eye an ever increasing amount of strain, both as to the actual quantity of work done and the constantly increasing brilliancy and duration of the illumination under which it is performed, that the greatest pains would have been exercised in maintaining the organ in a condition of health, and the greatest care and solicitude used in its treatment when diseased. And yet it is safe to say that there is no organ in the body the welfare of which is so persistently neglected as the eye."

A Prophecy.

Whole books of latter-day prophecies were once founded on the similarity of the names of Napoleon and Apollyon, or Apoleon, the dark angel; and one French Republican, by writing and analyzing, produced the following:

NAPOLEON.
APOLEON.
POLEON.
OLEON.
LEON.
EON.
ON.

Which being arranged in the form of a sentence, gives "*Napoleon on oleon leon eon apoleon poleon.*" This is the Greek for "Napoleon, being the lion of the people, was marching on, destroying the cities."

Among the passengers from Sitka, Alaska, in the steamer California on a recent trip to Portland, Oregon, was Miss Sallie Ball, who is probably the youngest government officer in the United States. Although but twelve years of age, she is the postmistress of Sitka.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ……………………EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 14, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE TREASURER
DANIEL O BARR, of Allegheny.

Butler belongs to the Kemble ring of state plunderers—vote for Barr for state treasurer.

There will be no county officers to elect in this county this year—hence there will be one millions less of handshaking than last year.

We would like to know whether Charly Bergner is as much behind hand in drawing fat pay out of the state treasury as he is in putting out the Legislative Record?

Chas. E Condon, of Mifflinburg, wants to run on the democratic side for Sheriff. As Charles served two years in the army, we'd like to see how the Union county rad sheets will manage to wave that bloody shirt.

Cedar Keys, in Florida, must be a healthy place—in a population of 1200 there is only one republican. Him they should put up in molasses for preservation ere he spoil or is called off for his sins.

The Zulus want a white King, and John Dunn, a trader, is his name. If John Dunn dun do, then let 'em elect big and erect Dan Hastings the type of Cetewayo. Old Centre would be proud to furnish one of her distinguished citizens as king for Zululand.

O. N. Worden, ex-editor, is fighting the rebs with his pen in last week's Lewisburg Chronicle. About 16 years ago when the real war against the rebs was going on, Worden didn't put a hand in at all. Its too late now, O. N.

In Ohio the repubs can't wave the bloody shirt at all—their candidate for Governor, Foster did not go to the army but remained at home to sell calico at 60 cents per yard. In Pennsylvania the same party dare not wave the bloody shirt over ¼ of an inch because their candidate, Butler, only played soldier ten days, then threw it up.

In Milford last week the house of Mr. Buckingham was struck by lightning, and wonderful to relate, Mrs. Buckingham who has been deranged for a number of years, had her reason completely restored by the shock. If such a thing would happen to some of the stalwart leaders there might be a great deal of reason restored to some of those so terribly deranged politicians, and they would not become so fearfully scared at a resolution in favor of honest men, as was so recently the case.

The Cincinnati investigation grows interesting. It was testified yesterday by Congressman Butterworth that he had given four hundred dollars to the notorious Eph Holland, the chief of a gang of repeaters, to "see a fair election." Eph had been pardoned out of the Penitentiary a short time before by Hayes, whither he was sent for ballot box stuffing. Butterworth beat Sayler a few votes last fall, and it is easy to see how he did it, by hiring Penitentiary birds and using the deputy marshals.

A great fuss is being made about the order issued by a nabob who don't want the Jews to ride over the Manhatten Beach railroad. It is called, and is, an insult and outrage to a class of people who are as respectable as any other class, and when they pay their money should have the same rights. But this insult was offered to these people long before, by Wm. H. Kemble, then radical state treasurer, in his insulting letter to Belmont, who had simply demanded the fulfillment of a contract. Kemble has Butler running for treasurer and would be glad to have Jews vote for him.

It is not out of place at this time to reprint in the REPORTER this letter:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A,
"HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.

"MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours,
W. H KEMBLE.
To T. J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Our readers will remember that this was the keg to the Evans embezzlement, by which Pennsylvania was robbed of $350,000. Kemble was then the leader of the radical ring. Kemble is still the leader of the radical machine, and last winter was engaged in trying to bribe the legislature to pass the 4 million riot damages bill, the game which Chas. S. Wolf, was instrumental in exposing. A committee of the legislature found Kemble guilty of the crime, and instead of this damning him in the eyes of his party, they retain Kemble as their leader and as the manager and director of their state conventions, and to dictate the nominations. This part Kemble played in the republican state convention held three weeks ago.

He would not allow a resolution to pass that asked for honest men in office, because that would cut him and his gang out of their chances to plunder the people, and the gag was accordingly put on Mr. Wolf, and his resolution buried out of sight. This is the resolution that was kicked out by Kemble's convention.

Next Kemble's convention managed to nominate Butler for state treasurer, the man who voted against the corrupt Petroff who also had his hand deep in the bribery connected with the riot bill.

Now Kemble and his gang of corruptionists ask the voters to support Butler for state treasurer so they may continue to run their arms into the public money box. Will you do it, taxpayers, or will you vote for Barr whose whole life is pure and untarnished.

Rev. Newman Hall a famous congregationalist preacher in London, has received a divorce from his wife. He charged her with adultery, and she brought counter charges against him. It was a kind of Beecher affair.

It is reported that Col. M'Clure will retire from the *Times* and become editor of the *Press* and make it a Grant organ. That would be one of the queerest cases of standing on your head in all this circus season, and we do not believe that Col. McClure can perform the feat, or that he intends to perform it.

The trial of Kemble and Salter for trying to corrupt the legislature, is to take place in September; the parties have been placed under bail.

THE KING OF THE ROOSTERS.

The Sun says the most curious feature of Pennsylvania politics is the circumstance that one of the great political parties is openly and avowedly controlled and managed in his own name and interest by W. H. Kemble, the man whom a committee of the present Legislature found guilty of the most infamous criminal practices, and who is shortly to be tried for them in the courts of the Commonwealth. Suppose the evidence should have the same weight with the jury that it had with the committee. And suppose the Ring Republican Governor should take a sudden spasm of virtue and refuse to interpose his pardon. Would Kemble continue to direct the Republican party from his cell in the penitentiary? It would be a remarkable spectacle.

Thus far Kemble's latest exposure seems only to have endeared him the more to his associates and followers. He still represents the party on the National Committee. His bank remains the depository of the public moneys. The recent Republican Convention, so called, was run wholly by his agents and in his interest. His partner in the lobby management of the "four million steal" was the governing spirit throughout, and his Harrisburg attorney was placed in the chair to squelch Wolfe, the man who had exposed his corruption. The Convention positively and explicitly refused to condemn the Riot bill corruptions even by indirection, and almost unanimously declared itself against "honest men in office."

We venture to say that no political body ever before deliberately made such a declaration at the beginning of a doubtful campaign. Kemble is certainly all powerful, and it is not likely that a sentence to the penitentiary would seriously diminish his consequence with the party which he has led for so many years. His character was just as well known before the Wolfe investigation as it is now, and yet he has always been one of the three or four Ring chieftains whom the Republican party of Pennsylvania delighted to follow.

Twelve years ago Kemble wrote the following letter to Titian J. Coffey, in which he put under way the famous Evans fraud in the matter of the Pennsylvania war claims:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA."
"HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867."

"My dear Titian: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division and silence. Yours,
W. H. KEMBLE.
"To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

We again commend this celebrated letter to the thoughtful consideration of the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. Can they afford to stand on the Harrisburg platform, which, like Kemble's letter to Coffey, declares openly for Addition, Division, and Silence?

VETO OF THE LABOR BILL.

The bill passed by the last Legislature to secure to operators and laborers in mines and manufactories of iron and steel, their wages in lawful money of the United States has been vetoed by the Governor. He gave good reasons or vetoing it, as there were many serious objections to it. But if the Legislature had given heed to Senator C. T. Alexander's bill, those objections would have been removed. It provided:

"That every corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual doing any business within this Commonwealth in which laborers are employed shall pay the laborers or employes at stated periods in money or merchandise or other commodity, as may be agreed upon between the parties at the time of the contract of hiring and in accordance with the terms thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual, doing business as aforesaid, to knowingly and willfully charge their employes more or a greater price for any article of merchandise furnished than that at which the same article and quality of merchandise is sold at for cash in the same town or neighborhood by other merchants or others trading in such articles. That it shall be unlawful for any retail merchant doing business in this Commonwealth to receive any order that may be drawn upon him for the payment of labor at less than its face value, or to discount the same, or to furnish store goods or merchandise therefor, charging a greater or a higher price for the same than he would sell the same quality of goods at for cash, or than the same quality of goods or merchandise can be purchased at for cash in the same town or neighborhood. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollors or more than fifty dollars for each offence, and shall refund to the party to whom such goods or merchandise shall have been sold the difference between the price charged and the cash price thereof."

In commenting upon this the Centre Democrat says: "It will thus be seen that a fair and reasonable law for the protection of labor might now be upon the statute books, had the pretended friends of the measure before the legislature last winter been "wise in their day," and accepted such modifications of their bill as would have brought it within the bounds of the fundamental law of the commonwealth and of a sound public policy. With the safetyguard of the Alexander amendment the act would not have fallen under a veto."

The Introduction of Petroleum, like certain kinds of machinery, has destroyed an old industry. The Pacific whaling fleet of 1855 consisted of six hundred vessels. It now numbers but forty. Our New England whalers have suffered in a corresponding degree.

The question whether a man has a right to keep what he finds has just been decided in an emphatic way by the Supreme Court of Ohio. George Brooks found $35 and kept it, though he heard inquiries made regarding it by the owner. He was arrested, tried in a Trumbell county court, found guilty of grand larceny, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. The case was appealed, but the decision of the lower court was sustained. It was held that a person who finds an object of value must make a reasonable effort to discover the owner.

S. W. White, of Bloomfield, Ont., writes to the New Nation of the Perfected Butter Color, of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. "It so far exceeded anything I had ever used that I ordered a second lot, which gave a rich, natural, summer color to butter, making marketing a pastime."

Latest sensation—Ex-Senator Sprague, of R. I, the other day ordered Senator Conkling out of his house, at the point of a pistol. One rumor is that Conkling had his eye on Mrs. Sprague too much.

THE ZULU WAR.

Zulu Chiefs Ask that John Dunn be Made Their White King.

London, August 4, 1879.—A despatch to the *Times* from Port Durnford, dated July 13, says:—"King Cetywayo, when leaving the battlefield of Ulundi, told his chiefs to look to their own safety and to seek terms of peace as best they could. His army is broken up, the nation is dispersed and the King is a fugitive. Zululand will probably be divided into three or four separate principalities, each under the rule of an independent noble. Cetywayo's brother, Oham, will receive his own territory under this arrangement. It is reported from Luneburg that Cetywayo, with 7,000 followers, is endeavoring to escape across the northern border to join Secocoeni. The authorities are keeping a good lookout for him. John Dunn and other well informed parties think there is great probability that Cetywayo will be killed by his followers if he continues to give trouble. All of the Zulus wounded at the battle of Ulundi were killed by the native contingent in the employ of the British."

General Wolseley, in an address to a number of chiefs on July 12, informed them he had no desire to take any of their territory, but that Cetywayo was a fugitive and could never more be King. General Wolseley had summoned all the native chiefs to meet him at Emangwene, about nine miles north of the Umlatoosi River, on July 19, to hear his final words of settlement. The chiefs who were present at the meeting of July 12 declared that the Zulu nation had now no head. They wished to have no more black kings and said they would prefer John Dunn for King. They promised to bring all the chiefs of the coast districts to the Emangwene meeting. These tribes, however, do not constitute the most warlike part of the nation. A flying column started for Emangwene on July 14 to prepare for the meeting.

A PROTRACTED FAST.

Strange Hallucination of a Young Woman of Reading, Pa.

Reading, Pa., August 6.—The strange fasting of Miss Sarah Root, aged twenty eight, of this place, is attracting unusual attention, not only among the medical fraternity. She is a tall young lady, with dark hair and dark eyes, and of excellent character. A few years ago Miss Root was an acknowledged belle. She dressed in exceeding good taste and always made a very fashionable appearance. Suddenly she became very devout and pious. Her attendance at Rev Dr. Schowacken's St. James Lutheran congregation was almost constant. She became deeply interested in Sunday school affairs, and up to last Fourth of July was in good health. She then discontinued eating and commenced a long period of fasting. From July 4th to the 11th she ate but a few times. Then she stopped eating altogether.

On the 14th of July Dr. T. R Schumucker was called in. Miss Root turned her back and said she was not in need of his professional attention. She persistently refused to take any nourishment, and throughout all the hot spell she drank no water. Finally she was threatened that food would be administered to her by force. She was growing pale, thin and emaciated. Her former rosy cheeks had faded, the sparkle had left her eyes and she became moody, thoughtful and silent. She became frightened at the doctor's threat, and taking an ordinary cracker she held it under the hydrant and thoroughly washed it. On the 18th of July she ate that cracker, but took no other nourishment.

Dr. Schumucker undertook to convince her that it was her religious duty to eat, and not kill herself; that instead of it being her religious duty to fast, she was slowly committing the great crime of suicide. She paid no attention to this. Basin after basin of water was used in bathing her hands. First she filled a basin of pure water and washed her hands; then she would empty it, get another basinful and again wash her hands. She would continue this washing for half an hour or more.

She has been known to have spent five hours on her knees reading the Bible and praying. She had a dream to "fast forty days and forty nights, the same as Christ did in the wilderness," she said.

All the efforts of her mother and sister failed to induce her to eat and drink. Finally, Dr. Schumucker says, he stopped calling on her, because he could do nothing for her. Dr. Martin Luther was next called in. Miss Root was very weak, but still able to be about. She persistently refused to eat or drink, and her people thought she was dying. It was finally resolved to resort to force in the matter, and a spoon was inserted in her mouth between her teeth. Nothing could be done, because she would not swallow. When her nostrils were held shut, she breathed through the interstices of her teeth, but would not swallow. Finally Dr Luther inserted a silver tube through her nostrils and injected gruel and milk into the gullet, and thence into the stomach. Only a small quantity was injected. The membranous lining of the stomach was greatly inflamed, and too much food administered would have killed her instantly.

The young woman is now being kept alive by forcing food through her nostrils into her stomach. She is laboring under a religious hallucination, and fears are entertained that she cannot long live. She is said to be quite intelligent, and she has no fears, saying that she guesses it will end all right. To-day she made no resistance to the tube being inserted in her nose, but she positively refused to take any food or water.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

From the Gazette we learn that two persons in Mifflin county were bitten by copperheads last week.

Samuel Mitchell, of Logan, while out on a ridge near that place on Monday afternoon, was bitten on the two middle fingers of his right hand by a copperhead snake. Mrs. Austin, who chanced to be near at the time, dispatched the reptile. He has since been growing worse.

On Friday evening John Steltzer was sitting in the yard with his boots lying beside him. He reached for his boots to put on, and just as he took hold of them was bitten on the little finger by a copperhead snake, which lay concealed in the grass. He immediately tied a string tightly around his finger, back of the bite and applied other remedies. He suffered a great deal of pain during the night, but is now getting along well.

The barn belonging to David Weiler, built a year and a half ago, on the old Poe property, on the outskirts of Belleville, was struck by lightning during a storm about 2 o'clock on Monday morning. Immediately after the stroke the building was in flames. Mr W loses his entire crop and a wagon, reaper, and a number of smaller articles. Also 40 bushels of old wheat. No insurance.

CAPTURE OF AN ORGANIZED BAND OF ROBBERS.

Reading, August 3.—Detective Denhard, Chief of Police Housum, Sergeant Kessler and a posse of police have succeeded in capturing thirteen desperate men belonging to a regularly organized band of robbers that has been plundering eastern Pennsylvania for the past two years. The entire batch were heavily manacled, taken to jail and placed in separate cells. Jeremiah Wentsol, proprietor of a country hotel, has been arrested and committed to jail on a charge of having received stolen goods and shipped them to New York and Philadelphia. The robbers are young Germans, who have been leading tramp lives ever since their advent into this country. All have nicknames, by which they are known to all the members of the band. They are as follows: Kloster, Bruder, Klockengesser, Hoopser, Loompa, Schwatzen, August, Franz, Schmidt, Jake Huber, Roder Schwobe Kugel, Greener Ryer, John Pulfer, Beyerish Tsepple and Fransiche Schwope. They are a desperate looking set of men, and the officials have direct and positive evidence against every one of them. Many of the most desperate highway robberies, outrages upon old people, burglaries and other leading crimes of this state are charged upon these desperadoes. The evidence obtained against them was on the Molly Maguire system, and when this robber band gets to trial in a few weeks in this city, at least half a dozen witnesses will testify against them. The witness are members of the band who are now assisting the officials in bringing the desperate criminals to justice. The revelations of these men show that a number of men now in jail under sentence are entirely innocent. "August" is the reputed leader he is a tall, well formed man. A number of the prisoners have received collegiate educations.

For the Reporter.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 10th 1879.

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed, and with interest too the articles from your Neb. correspondent. The articles are good, not on account of their wishfulness, but so only on account of their literary worth. To put the matter as nearly as possible, we will say, the letters are characterized by misrepresentations. Does the author of those Nebraska letters think he can force his statements upon the citizens of Centre Co., despite the facts known and presented to the people by hundreds who have been in Nebraska, and ones who have no object in misrepresenting the state of things as found in Neb. If he does, he surely is more presumptuous than we thought him to be—because, knowing the degree to which the author has misrepresented, we thought it was done with a view of adding to his literary qualifications, and thus by and by be fitted to wield his pen in behalf of our *Yellow backed Literature*. Daub it on thick my good fellow, use your brightest colors and best varnish. Nebraska will bear it. There are times when men are forced to accept, by circumstances, positions, no matter how much opposed they may be. Men go from home sometimes, not so much because they prefer being elsewhere, but because they know that "a prophet is not without honor save at home." We will let readers draw their own inference. Man scarcely ever does an act without an object. What the main object is in trying to induce Pennsylvanians to go to Nebraska we do not positively know, however, the fable of the spider and the fly forces itself upon us. Let us now take a glance of the vividly painted picture of Neb. If the land is so good why is it that young men of real worth, men of talent and men of industrious and frugal habits, and men, too, brought up under adverse circumstances, used to hardships of all kinds, I say, why is it that such men go to Neb and go with a determination to succeed and with the expectation of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, have after giving the country a fair trial, returned thoroughly disgusted; disgusted not only with people who misrepresent, and with the country, but with other evils found in Neb? Why is it? They are not all "poor home sick souls," because some really have no permanent home any place. No, it is because they found themselves meanly deceived by ones who receive compensation for such honorable employment, because they discover that a poor man has not half the chances to make a living in Neb. that he has in Penn'a, and he finds a disposition upon the part of those then to take any and every advantage of him possible. These are *some* of the reasons why all do not stay. Our Nebraska correspondent gives the various elements constituting the inhabitants of Neb. and then says "such people would not settle in a poor country." "Half a loaf is better than none;" my dear fellow, men are influenced to move to Kansas or Nebraska by the *glowing* discription given of those places and many go there who are not able to return, and hence must make the best of a bad bargain. Many are there to day, who would not be, had they means to get away with their families. We know this to be a fact. Men who were in ordinary circumstances when here, are now so miserably poor that their chances for starving are good. The majority stay in Neb. because they are obliged to do so. In speaking of the land the author says, "The system of drainage is complete." Now I can not for the life of me, see what necessitates drainage. Why bless you dear fellow, don't you know that it may rain all night and by the time you are ready for work in the morning, no traces of rain are visible? The winds are so high and terrific that the ground is thoroughly dried off and out in a very short time; by the way this is a fact and constitutes another serious objection people have to Nebraska, notwithstanding the correspondent's assertion that the land retains moisture so long. Now let us pass to the social features of Neb. "The Social and Religious element are a wonder and the admiration of all new comers" he says. Truly—not only a wonder but it is astonishing! amazing!! as well as—well we will say ignominious, because we can not find words to express it. Why not tell the plain truth—whether for or against Nebraska. If you can not represent it as it really is, let it alone. You say "the rowdy element has never obtained a footing in Neb." Now, sir, what according to your judgement, constitutes rowdyism! I hold that rowdyism, is entirely too mild a term. What do you say of men who will hunt, fish, work upon their farms &c, on Sunday, I know from observation, with perhaps a small exception besides the Penn'a element, and *they* are not all innocent, that they have hunted, fished and cut grass and grain with reapers on Sundays. I have myself, heard five shots on a Sunday morning before breakfast. Is this the kind of influence and element you would have our young men exposed to? Does such conduct meet your approbation? it must or you would not try to hide these facts, or else—well it might not be policy for to show up these excellent features of Nebraska. Let me say here, too, that on account of such conduct and of being surrounded by such influence, I know several worthy young men who left Nebraska. One must forget his religious training if he wants to be a "*good fellow*" in Neb. The author tries to justify the state of things by saying "We find such things existing in Centre co." It is the thinest kind of excuse that can be offered. There is not a corner of Pennsylvania in which such open desecration of the Sabbath is indulged in, and he knows it. Now Mr. Kerlin let me recall one incident to your mind. Do you remember a certain Sunday when you were preaching in a school house, what instructions you gave to the Penn'a element with regard to using their influence in modifying the rough and indifferent nature of the other element, and don't you know that while you were addressing us, your discourse was accompanied by the hum of a reaper cutting grain? and to make the matter still worse, or better maybe, the grain that was being cut belonged to a minister. It was also reported that there were thirty reapers in operation in the county on that Sunday, entirely too many to make it appear an unusual thing. You say the people of Nebraska do away with extravagant living. That is as true as anything you ever said and there can be more said upon the same point, and just as true. They do not live extravagantly for the same reason that I do not fly, they *cant*. The majority of the people do not live even ordinarily well.

Now without further comments, allow me to ask you one question. If Nebraska is as you represent it, why do you not stay there yourself? You go there occasionally but upon business or pleasure, in which cases Nebraska may have lots of charms. If you were really and permanently located in Neb., and had the means to get back, and still were to remain in Neb., and write such letters as you do, we venture they would take much better and carry more weight than they do, knowing as we do that your home is in Huntingdon Co., Pa. But the fact that you do not live there in Nebraska, and still show such anxiety, to have people go West or take such pains in setting forth the excellencies of Nebraska, seems to indicate some special, personal interest. Many can not help forming the conclusion that you have some lands for sale, or have an interest to dispose of. You know yourself how it is, and I will close this article by hoping you will when speaking of Nebraska, confine yourself to what you know to be facts. Respectfully, &c.,
J. L. RUNKLE.

The Standard's correspondent at Paris reports that a fire occurred at Chatenets, near Strasburg. Half the town was burned and 2,000 peasants are homeless. The damage will reach $250,000.

DEATH OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

A Machine which, while Wearing Itself Out, is Tenderly Guarded.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from Altoona, Pa., with regard to the great workshops of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the wear of a locomotive, says: The engine, once in service, is by no means lost sight of. Its movements are as thoroughly noted as are those of an ocean steamer. In Mr. Ely's office in this city there is an immense board covered with little pegs, upon which hang small, round, colored disks, from the under part of which has been cut a small portion. These pegs and disks are numbered from 1 to 1,250. Each number corresponds with an engine. On one part of the board the pegs are numbered consecutively. Looking at this part for any particular engine that may be desired, and on the disk will be found "Ptgh." "N. Y." or "P," &c. This refers you to the division where the engine is. Looking to that divison on the board and finding the number on the engine, another little disk, by means of its color, will tell you just what condition the engine is in. If the disk is pure white the engine is in perfect order. If the disk is bordered by a red line the engine needs only such slight repairs as may be made without withdrawing it from the service. If the disk is covered one-half with red, repairs are required of a very slight nature, but for which the engine must proceed to the shop. If the entire disk is pale grey, repairs of a most important character are needed, though still deemed slight. A disk entirely blue denotes a machine that needs very substantial repairs. One-half black and half white indicates the machine is being built over. A disk all black denotes an engine dead, unfit save to be cut up or sold. This record is changed every week and is so complete as to enable any one to see at a glance just the condition of the motive power. Repairs are never undertaken if they will cost over $3,000. For that a new standard boiler can be built, and unless an engine is of the standard pattern she is never built over. For the company does not wish to perpetuate odd engines, and to pay more than $3 000 would not be so economical as to pay the interest on the value of a new machine. Here, again, true economy steps in to change the practice of blind conservatism. An engine on this road is always most carefully used. After the locomotive is placed in the hands of an engineer, it is cared for with the watchfulness of a parent's affection. A most accurate record of its performance is made, kept and compared with that of other engines. As freight is paid for per ton per mile, so the cost of an engine is reckoned. The amount of coal consumed per car per engine mile being calculated it is easy to see, by dividing this by the tonnage, just how much coal it takes to move a ton of freight one engine mile. And the engine that does this most successfully is the cheapest.

Finally, after having travelled many thousands of miles, having safely hauled millions of human beings, our locomotive is sent to the shop condemned, dead. It is ignominiously bundled off into a corner to stand with a lot of others until cut up or sold off. Its immediate neighbors may be others like itself, worn out, perhaps "died in the harness," or again victims of the vain wrath and assassin-like communism of Pittsburg rioters. The little disk that records in the superintendant's office its physical condition has turned to black. There is no hope. To-morrow a committee of inspection will condemn it to be cut to pieces. Into the furnace the parts will go, to emerge, like the mill where old men were ground into new, rejuvenated, ready to take a place in some new monster with steel heart and transmigrated soul.

A DISASTROUS FIRE

1,000 Buildings in Ruins—Losses Enormous.

Serajevo, India, 10 P. M. August 8.—At this hour a large fire is raging. The fire was caused by an explosion. The Catholic, Servian and Jewish districts and commercial quarters have been destroyed. A thousand buildings were burned including Catholic and Servian churches; 10,000 persons are made homeless. The damage is enormous.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Resolutions passed by the Locust Cross Road U. S. S.:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has removed from our midst Michael Hettinger, our brother and co-worker in the church and Sunday school, as teacher and superintendent for 24 years, and who was also a member of the Lutheran church for 28 years—always trying to serve his master faithfully to the end.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the divine will of Almighty God, and so live that we will be ready at his calling.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and as a Sabbath school deeply mourn the loss of our brother.

Committee { JAS. D GENTZEL, SAM'L M'CLELLAN, PETER NEESE,

Water has burst into the Ludwig-Gluck mine at the Zabrze collieries in Prussia. Two corpses have been recovered and eleven more are supposed to be in the pit.

POMONA GRANGE MEETING.

The meeting of the County Grange at Centre Hall on the 5th inst, was more than usually interesting. The session opened at 11 a. m., after reading the minutes of the April session, the various committees not all being present yet to report, the question of "how to maintain the interest in the subordinate Granges" was discussed, Dr. James Calder, opening the subject, Brothers J. A. Hunter, G. Dale, Col Weaver and others participating in the discussion. At 12 a. m. the Grange adjourned till 1½ p. m. when we had a crowded house upwards of two hundred Patrons being present, nearly one half being Sisters. The Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, Leonard Rhone, when those holding credentials were handed in, passed upon by the committee and elected to all the privileges of the County Grange and to be vested with honors and mysteries of the degree of Pomona which has no precedent. There never has been a meeting held that there was not a class seeking to enter the high privileges of this 5th degree. The Worthy Master then read his opening address, which he is always prepared with, to an attentive audience, reviewing the proceedings during the quarter ending, and suggesting what may be necessary for the welfare of the Order, his address was, on resolution, referred to a special committee and will be published.

The Insurance department then submitted the Quarterly Report showing a large and rapid gain for the quarter ending more than for any quarter during the year. The Insurance Interests were largely discussed and great confidence expressed on the flattering results, after which the report was adopted.

The special committee called by the Worthy Master on account of a number of the subordinate Granges being assessed by the Mercantile Appraiser, submitted their report setting forth the fact that three of the Granges of Centre county had been assessed by the Appraiser for License on account of ordering supplies for their own use; that after due consideration of matters they employed an Attorney and appeared at the appeal on the 30th of May, and argued the case before the Appraiser and the County Treasurer; that Spring Mills Grange was exonerated, not coming under the Mercantile law, on account of the provision of the law which allows any persons or Associations to do a business to any amount of under $1000,00 a year without license. Providence and Progress Granges were refused exoneration, whereupon they took out an appeal to court inside of ten days; that it was now pending in court till the August term, when the case is to be argued. These Granges have clearly never kept a store for the accommodation of the public, and only kept supplies for the use of the members of the Grange, upon their orders, which goods were purchased from regularly licensed dealers. The Report was unanimously adopted. The live stock department submitted their report showing that they had already shipped nearly as much stock as they did for the whole period of last year. The interests of the Association were ably discussed and unanimously adopted.

On motion it was resolved to hold our annual Pic-nic on the 25th of September, on top of Nittany Mountain, near Centre Hall, six miles south of Bellefonte, on the grounds of Brother Henry Keller, the great and popular resort of pic-nics in the County, which is easy of access, the turnpike from Bellefonte running to the place, and only seven miles from Spring Mills, a railroad terminus, and six from Bellefonte.

The Committee on the Worthy Master's address then submitted their report, restricting the eligibility of Directors and Agents in the Patrons Insurance Company to persons who are members of districts and Pomona Granges, where such Granges exist. The same rules to apply to the Patrons' stock Association. The pic-nic already being decided on, they did not report the resolution in reference to it. The report includes the following resolution, in reference to the Penn'a State Agricultural College, all of which were separately and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we have heard with a very great deal of astonishment, the report presented to the last session of the State Legislature concerning the Penn'a State College; that from our knowledge of the purposes and work of the Institution, the ability of its instructors and students, we renounce said Report as untruthful and malicious in intent. *Resolved*—That with a desire to benefit the agricultural community, we heartily commend the College to the patronage of all who have sons and daughters to educate. A committee from the Clinton county Pomona Grange was present, Brothers Shrock, Smith and Clepper. The Worthy Lecturer, Dr Calder, delivered a short instructive address on the value of fruits for the table, and how easily the Sister can have a variety for the table every day of the week by a little forethought; that too frequently the Sisters made but very little provision for breakfast till the time came then it would be the same that they had for a whole week, while if on Tuesday they would take a little thought for Wednesday, it would save a great deal of worry and spare time, besides, with something different for every day of the week. At 5 o'clock the Grange adjourned till 8 in the evening, when the Grange opened in the fifth degree, the majority having remained for the evening session. The County Grange having purchased entirely new paraphernalia and everything in the most perfect arrangements, this proved to be the grandest and most impressive degree meeting ever held. There is hardly an Agricultural organization in the state, so well fixed, the hall is carpeted with Japanese carpet, adorned with splendid pictures and works of art, lace curtains that run from the ceiling to the floor, and a splendid Library. Brother A. O Deininger, of Millheim, presented the Grange with a large engraving of the "Lord's Prayer" for which the Grange tendered him a unanimous rising vote of thanks.

This was the most earnest meeting ever held, there was a strong manifestation in every one to do or to die, nothing dragged or became tiresome.

A PATRON.

Centre Hall, Aug., 7, 1879.

JURY AND TRIAL LIST.—The following is a complete list of the Grand and Traverse Jurors and Trial List for August Court, commencing Monday, August 25, 1879:

GRAND JURORS.

Harris—W W Leech.
Potter—C Bitner, J Gilliland, Jno Boozer.
Halfmoon—J A Hunter, E Lytle.
Boggs—Wm Marks, S Pletcher.
Walker—R Holmes, A Swartz.
Patton—J Jackson.
Spring—S Heverly, Wm Dawson.
Philipsburg—L Hess, Wm Blake, J S Gray.
Benner—Wm Tate, S A Marshal.
Bellefonte—J H Rhone, Wm Mills.
Marion—B Rush, G B Simler.
College—G Cronmiller.
Gregg—J J Condo.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Huston—J W Swartz.
Bellefonte—D Rhodes, D K Tate, J Shrom, S Haupt, J W Furey, G T Brew.
College—E Musser.
Harris—A J Kreamer, Adam Stover, J T Ross, Harry Stewart.
Howard boro—J Diehl.
Gregg—J P Heckman, Jno Goodhart.
Halfmoon—P W Burkhart.
Burnside—Bowes.
Ferguson—J Shiffer, J Gates.
Milesburg—H T Ryman.
Walker—A C M'Mullen, K Zimmerman, Jr.
Taylor—Wm Merryman, D Henderson
Spring—D Corman, M W Riddle
Miles—C Brumgart, S K Faust
Philipsburg—J Dunkle, J Funk, R Manly
Worth—J V Gray, S Stephen
Snowshoe—T Green, W H Crisman
Potter—M Condo, Sam'l Emerick, Ed Kline
Marion—D Harter, R S M'Calmont
Penn—Is Confer
Unionville—W Cadwalader
Union—Wm Resides
Rush—John Long, J Dumbleton
Boggs—Henry Musser, H R Curtin
Haines—J Bower, Jr

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Taylor—R Newman
Worth—W M'Kinney
Bellefonte—L A Straub, C Strickland, D M'Ginly, B Graham
Boggs—Jas Iddings, J Krider
Milesburg—R L Shirk, T Miles
Philipsburg—H H Hewitt, J Matley
Miles—Simon Hazel
Walker—P Walter, K Zimmerman, Sr, Jesse Swartz
Benner—Wm Searson, J Henderson, M Benner
Marion—N H Yearick
Howard—A W Gardner, D B Pletcher
Boggs—J Confer
Penn—F P Musser, Jno Barr
Union—Wm McEwen
Gregg—Wm Korman, M Knofsker, W Pealer
Haines—S Spigelmyer, Jno Stover
Ferguson—Wm Shadman, J Weaver
Spring—Jno Reamy
Harris—R Condo
Snowshoe—D Rhule

TRIAL LIST—FIRST WEEK.

A Sussman's Ex'rs vs Isaac Guggenheimer
M D Silknitter vs Rebecca Gorsuch.
J F Williams vs S H Williams, et al
Alex Harpster vs Wm Baumgardner
Fred Kurtz vs D A Musser
A B Herd vs J N Cassanova
W D Glasgow, use of, vs Nelson George

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

S D Musser vs C D Keller, et al
J H Thomas, use of, vs Joseph Shirk
Judah Whitecomb vs Geo W Hoover & Co
R Mulhollan vs Geo R Boak
E W Hale et al, vs Thos Burnside, et al
J D Shugert vs J B Moran, et al
Z L Hoover vs W P Ard, who was interpleded, &c
Bradley Childs, et al vs H Merriman et al
W M Lyon et al vs Jacob Val Pool et al
T D Geisinger, use of, vs Robt Taylor
D H Lutz vs L C & S C R R Co
Geo Trillinger et al vs William Holt et al
Wister Morris et al vs William Holt et al
John I Thompson vs Sam'l Christ et al
Thos Merriman vs John T Fowler
John Worts vs Jacob Wagner
J T Fowler & Co, use of, vs Geo Sharrar et ux
A C Geary vs Samuel Kryder
Centre County vs Philipsburg boro
E C Henderson vs Merchants & Mechanics' Insurance Co
O T Walker et ux vs Jno S Sommerville
D G Meek et al vs Wm Biddle et al
Mifflin County Nat. Bank vs Jesse Underwood's Ex'rs et al
John T Hoover's Heirs vs Linn & McCoy
Centre County vs Huston Township
Henry Brockerhoff vs Louis Haas
John D Gardner vs Wm Singer & Co
Isaac Thomas vs Lot Stratton
Henry Boozer vs Jonathan Kreamer
Mary Holt vs B & S S R R Co

Florida has two alligators to one Indian. Have neither of those vegetables in Centre county.

Mrs. George Newton, of Altoona, was burned to death Saturday morning by the explosion of coal oil with which she was lighting a fire. Her body was burned to a crisp.

The hand that rocks the cradle, is the hand that moves the earth. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy for all complaints children are subject to, such as Dysentery, Diarhoea, Summer Complaint, Wind Colic, etc. Price 25 cents.

Ogden, Utah, August 5.—John Taylor, trustee of the Mormon church, to-day brought suit against the estate of Brigham Young for $1,000,000.

The executors of Brigham's estate are still in the penitentiary.

London, August 5.—The iron steamship Louis David, from Antwerp, bound for Naples, has been wrecked during a fog off the island of Ushant, France. Twenty-seven persons were drowned.

London, August 5.—In North Staffordshire 3,400 colliers have already struck against the proposed reduction of wages, which affects 17,000 persons.

A favor to a sick friend. If you have a friend suffering from any disorder of the Kidneys send them a package of Kidney-Wort, and you will make them happy. Its great tonic power is especially directed to these diseases, and it quickly relieves the distress and cures the disease.

There are no means of escape from Memphis now. Those who are in the city have no avenue of egress. They are shut off from the outer world. The last regular passenger train left last night by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. No mails are received from the west and east and none are expected until Tuesday next, when will be inaugurated the plan of tri-weekly mail service.

If functional Torpor of the Liver exists, the elements of the bile will remain in the blood, vitiating that fluid and inducing many Skin Diseases. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills are a most reliable Liver Regulator. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Henry and Matthew Shellenback were killed and two merchants wounded near Salaro Camp, Santa Ritas Mountains, on Wednesday last, by Mexican highwaymen.

William Fitzpatrick and Edward Ryan, two Chicago dock hands, while fighting on the stairway of a building just over the river, on Friday night, fell into the river and were drowned.

Galveston, Tex., August 2.—A special to the News from San Antonio says: The Mexican Consulate here has advices from Colonel Valdez at Chupedaros de la Nueva, Mexico, that he has pursued three bands of Nescalero and Lipan Indians which have been raiding that country. They carried off 250 horses, killed fifteen persons within a week in Mexico and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas.

A Great Remedy. The Kidney-Wort advertised in another column is a wonderful discovery. It acts energetically on the bowls and Kidneys at the same time, and so cures a host of diseases caused by the inaction of these organs. If you are out of fix, buy it at your druggist's, and save a doctor's bill.

The Brilliant oil works of Pittsburg were burned Sunday night. 600 barrels of oil were burned.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER.

This exceedingly interesting publication comes to us as bright, fresh and lively as ever, richly freighted with choice, entertaining, and altogether delightful reading-matter. Among the illustrated papers are another of Mr. Guernsey's on the 'Persecutions'—the subject, 'Persecutions of the Lollards'—and containing sketches of the notable Pontiffs Gregory IX, Gregory X, Celestine V, and Boniface VIII. 'The Zuni Legend,' by Major Calhoun; 'The Jains of India'; 'Lavalette's Escape from Prison'; 'Chivalry and Knighthood,' etc, are admirable articles. Among the stories worthy of particular mention are 'Rush and Reaction,' by Rev. Mr. Baker; 'Author Moreland's Fortune'; 'A Thorny Path'; 'Reuben Holmes's Faith,' etc etc. The poems are original, and possess unusual merit, fully sustaining the reputation which this magazine has won for itself in this department of literature. The more strictly religious papers include 'Remember,' by Thomas A Hoyt, D. D; 'The Invalid's Portion'; a sermon by the Editor on the subject, 'Secret Discipleship'; 'Popular Exegesis,' etc., etc. In the editorial department the Editor discusses various timely subjects, among the rest 'Elegant Simplicity,' 'The Boys at the Springs,' 'Egotism,' 'Meekness,' 'Tapping the Wheels,' etc. 'At Home and Abroad' contains a full summary of important events transpiring in the religious world. There is also a comprehensive and most interesting miscellany. The number contains 128 quarto pages, and the illustrations number nearly 100. The subscription price is only $3 a year; six months $1.50; four months $1. Single copies, 25 cents postpaid. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

A sure cure for dyspepsia or indigestion, weak stomach, general debility, diseases of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach and for all cases requiring a tonic. Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottle for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to the proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
17jul4t

Do You Feel Bad?

Languid, Depressed in Spirit, Chilly, have you Headache, Pain in the Shoulders or back, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Fever and Ague, and out of sorts generally? Nature is telling you that your Liver is failing to do its work, and the secretions of the system are being thrown back into the blood; dangerous results will follow unless you act promptly. Take Sellers' Liver Pills at once. These Pills are a standard remedy—have been long in use and are highly recommended.—Says Dr. Oakley, of Detroit, Mich.: "Sellers' Liver Pills are admirably calculated for billious climates." Andrew Sarver, of Joliet, Ills., says: "A friend recommended the use of your Liver Pills, and after using two boxes of them I was entirely cured of a severe attack of liver complaint." For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburg Pa.

A Search Warrant

allows an officer to go through your house from cellar to garret, and Lindsey's Blood Searcher is warranted to go through your system from top to toe and drive out all blood diseases. Its cures are wonderful and certified to by doctors, preachers and people. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers in the Lungs or on the Skin, Boils, Pimples, &c., we warrant it to cure. It is purely Vegetable Compound and Powerful Tonic. For sale by all Druggists. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper.
Aug. 7.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1my
For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. ly

COME AND SEE

THE BIG SHOW!

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK EVER OFFERED IN CENTRE HALL, AT

Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Is stocked with full lines of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

GROCERY

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With full lines of

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions, Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

You need not go from home to buy goods low. At Wolf's stand in the Bank building, you find bargains good as elsewhere, and an assortment equal to any in the county.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway, NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.
New Furniture. New Management. 23 jan 1y

BELLEFONTE
MUSIC STORE.
—o—
Pianos! Pianos!
ORGANS!
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.
REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.
—o—
ORGANS.
ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.
9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.
13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.
(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")
Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.
VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS.
$2.00 and upwards.
Piano and Organ Instructors.
Covers and Stools.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30 00
New WHITE	$25 00.
New ST. JOHN	$25 00.
New Improved SINGER	$22 50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.

Second hand Machines as low as $5.
—o—
AGENTS FOR E BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.
Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.
No Agents employed, The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.
BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
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DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medic purposes always kept. may31

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absoluty without pain. my8-73

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa
27 feb tf

$75.00 for $1.00. $5 00 for 1 cent.
I pay large prices for many dates of Old Copper and Silver Coins. Send 10 cents at once for my Catalogue and Price List. Address, A. O. WELSHONS, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
24 july 4t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Seventeen young men to learn Telegraphy. Good situations guaranteed. For particulars, address with stamp. SHERIDAN & BUDD, Box 687, Oberlin, Ohio.
july 24. 4w

AT
C. DINGES'
NEW STORE
You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.
He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.
TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.
He deals in FLOUR BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange.
CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
C. DINGES.
Centre Hall.

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK.
is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of inestimable value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.
It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.
Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.
Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 123 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills.
mar27ly

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law. Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—In the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1 july

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted and will be sold for *cash only*.
E. GRAHAM & SON,
Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. 14may'6

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

PENNSYLVANIA RR.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg 4 25 a m
" " Montandon 6 57 a m
" " Williamsport 8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven 9 40 a m
" " Renova 11 00 a m
" arr at Erie 7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Phila 7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg 10 50 a m
" " Montandon 1 03 p m
" arr at Williamsport 2 00 p m
" " Lock Haven 3 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg 3 35 p m
" " Montandon 7 20 p m
" arr at Williamsport 7 25 p m
" " Lock Haven 8 40 p m

EASTWARD.
PACIFIC EX. leaves Lock Haven 6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore 7 14 a m
" " Williamsport 7 55 a m
" " Montandon 9 08 a m
" arr at Harrisburg 11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia 3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves Renova 10 05 a m
" " Lock Haven 11 20 a m
" " Williamsport 12 40 p m
" " Montandon 1 47 p m
" arr at Harrisburg 4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia 7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renova 8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven 9 45 p m
" " Williamsport 11 05 p m
" " Montandon 12 18 a m
" arr at Harrisburg 3 45 a m
" " Philadelphia 7 00 a m
FA LINE leaves Williamsport 2 35 a m
arr at Harrisburg 5 55 a m
arr at Philadelphia 7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7 00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6 35	12 45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.
Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.
Nos 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

PATENTED.
This COLLAR and a Cow Milker free to Farmers who act as Agents. Cut this out and address with stamp. SMITH & SON, 24 Dey St., N. Y.
Name this paper. 24 jul 3m.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Aug. 14, '79.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20*cts per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
F. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—The Grangers had a pic-nic at the cave last Saturday.

—The county hotel now kept by our old neighbor, John Spangler, has ten boarders

—The Bellefonte Luth. Sabbath school will have a pic nic on the mountain, above Centre Hall, Thursday 21.

—If Yony Deininger chooses to sell hardware lower than any body else, there is no law to prevent him.

—A fine penman—A. S. Kerlin, of Mann's ax-factory, at Lewistown,—and a bully fellow to boot.

—Sternberg boast the arrival of a healty democratic voter.

—Nice Peaches and sweet potatoes at the popular grocery of Sechler & Co.

—There has been complaint of shooting squirrels out of season. The penalty is $5 for each one killed before Sept. 1. Let the law be observed, that is fair all around.

—The Lewisburg *Chronicle* must have awfully skeered at something—it came to us pale as death. Did you see a ghost, bro. Gutelius?

—The best place in the county to get fine toilet articles, all kinds of fresh drugs and medicines, is at F. P. Green's, the oldest drug house.

—The grasshoppers have also found Gen. Beaver's farm, and the Bellefonte *Democrat* says they have eaten up his whole oats crop, garden vegetables, &c. Well, we know that if the hoppers can stand it, Gen. Beaver can too.

—The nuisance committee appointed by the town council of Millheim is at work, removing pig pens, manure piles, and such like from the allies. Bravo—as you have a new Borough, try and keep it clean and respectable.

—The best seasoned wood is always used and the best workmen employed at Jno. T. Lee's coach shops. Give him a call if you want a bargain.

—The Centre *Democrat* of last week pays a deserved tribute to the worth and skill of Dr G. L. Potter, dec'd, as a physician, and to those kind, genial, cheerful and sympathetic qualities of mind and heart, that made him so great a favorite with all to whom he was called upon to administer in suffering and sickness.

—The Centre Hall post-office books show a larger account of REPORTERS by mail than ever before. Advertisers should note that it is one of the best advertising mediums in the central part of the state, with a steadily increasing circulation.

—Read Kerlin's advertisement for sale of real estate—a splendid chance for bargains is offered.

—Miss Minerva Gift, the accomplished teacher in vocal and instrumental music, has arrived and is now ready to attend to pupils who desire lessons from one who has had experience and comes so highly recommended.

—The largest tannery in the state is to be erected at Clearfield, by a New York party, who have purchased 12 acres of ground for the buildings.

— Millheim now has a lock-up ready for use. Look out now, if any one should happen to get into the hands of High Constable Maize, he would be shown inside, whar thar is nary sate or bed.

— We heard a fellow declare the other day that he had saved enough money to keep his family in flour one year, simply by purchasing his clothing for self and boys at Newman's in the last 6 months. Newman sells lower than any store to be found—he misrepresents no goods, and no customer ever accused him of deception. That is the kind of dealing you can rely on at Newman's.

— Send you order to Jno T Lee if you want a good buggy, spring or other kind of wagon. He turns out some of the best in the county.

— Prof Bikle, of Penn'a College, Gettysburg, is spending part of vacation among relatives in this valley. He seems to look younger and more robust than 18 months ago. His genial nature fondness of a good anecdote, and scholarly attainments render him a most agreeable subject to fall in with. He always brightens the REPORTER sanctum with a visit

—Mr Henry Keller is making improvements on the top of Nittany mountain, near this place, which will make it ill more attractive. An observatory has een erected which greatly enlarges the and view, the ground has been cleared , seats have been put around, stands, tforms and other conveniences are to added, which will make this lovely spot of the finest pic-nic grounds in the te.

—Our whilom citizen, Mr Hugh Lar er writes us from Orlando, Neb., July Our crops are very good; we are ut done cutting grain and ready to k; only for the last few days we have it very wet. Markets—wheat 75c, 15c, corn 25c, butter 10c, eggs 12 I er had a better prospect for a corn I think this the place for a poor like myself to get a home I bought acres of land from the RR Co. one r ago, and broke 28 acres last spring, d I am to receive a premium of 12 per nt, for breaking I paid $5 60 per acre, ear's time, and this harvest cut a good p of wheat, and can cut another before eed pay any more money on the land, cept the interest.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES on the face n be removed by rubbing with Camhor Milk It cost only 25 cts per bottle. D Murray, Centre Hall. 7 aug 4t

—Go to your store or druggist and get a bottle of Frank P. Green's compound yrup of tar, honey and bloodroot, the est remedy out for a cough, cold, croup, asthma, or early stage of consumption

DRESSMAKING —MRS. SMITH, dress maker, Centre Hall, desires to call attention to her samples of trimmings of all kinds; also, samples of new styles dry goods. Cutting and fitting done to order, and old dresses cleaned and done over by her. Gentlemen's shirts, cuffs and collars made to order, and warranted to fit. Has also just received a new stock of Spring styles, fashion plates, patterns, etc Call and see. 15 ma tf

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D Murray, Centre Hall.

—A new double thread shuttle sewing machine, works by hand or treadle, for sale or trade at this office. Warranted.

—Letter Heads, Business Cards, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Circulars, Posters and all kinds of Job Work done for one fourth less than anywhere else in the county, at this office.

—Last Monday was a bad day for Loop rattlesnakes. On that day Geo. W. Spangler, Dan'l Horner, David and Jno. Glasgow went to the mountains and struck a den of these dangerous reptiles. An attack was at once made, and when the war was over the number of dead snakes was 25. George Spangler with one volley of his shot gun killed 10 snakes. Some of them were three and four feet long—dangerous cusses, indeed, and we call it a good days work, for which the party deserve the thanks of all who hate snakes. The snakes were not all killed, some of them finding the business getting too hot, retreated into the rocks

—Mike Condo recently had a lively fight with a black snake, north of the Brushvalley road, a distance below this place. As he was going along he heard a noise behind him, and looking back saw a big black snake following. His snakeship at once riz right up, and to use Mike's language, "I at first was skeered like the devil." Mike showed fight—so did Eve's tempter. When Mike struck with a rail the snake with a dodge would elude the blow, and make a dart towards Mike. Mike ran and the snake followed; turning upon the snake it would retreat and Mike follow; this continued several rounds, each bravely coming up to time, until a fence was reached. When Mike was on one side of the fence, the snake was sure to be on the other, spitefully darting its forked tongue at him. After fooling thus for a time, the serpent got it into her head that Mike might hold out the longest and got away. A few days after another party killed a black snake near the same spot, measuring between 5 and 6 feet.

MORE RATTLESNAKES.—John Minnich, of Aaronsburg, last Monday killed 10 rattlesnakes on the mountain north of that town; they had from 8 to 15 rattles. John should have a small pension, and may try it again with the reptiles.

James Horner, of this place, killed a garter snake, in the Loop, and 56 small ones that had taken shelter in her

Dr Jacobs recently killed two copper heads in his yard, one of which was quite large.

Last Saturday the hands of H T. Zerby, of Penn twp., killed a black snake measuring some over five feet. When first seen, his snakeship darted out from under a sheaf that Frank Weiser was about to bind, scaring Frank a little, but he soon took new courage and aided in capturing the enemy.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* man must understand that Judge Bucher's trout fishing is all legitimate, when he secures the privilege of a fish box or takes the raging stream for it. The judge, by the way too, knows just how to enforce the law when net fishers get into his court.

—Mr. Sam'l Kreider, of near the Red Mill, will remove to Selinsgrove, where he will enter the Missionary Institute, to prepare for the Gospel Ministry. He has been a successful school teacher and will be missed in those ranks. His sale of personal property will be Sept. 13.

—Last Sunday evening quite a serious accident happened to an infant child of Mr Henry Royer's, several miles below Centre Hall. A young girl attempted to lift the child, a rather heavy one, from the floor by its arm, and caused the fracture of the fore arm and partial dislocation of the shoulder. This should be a warning to those who are in the habit of lifting children in this way.

—The farmers from the lower end report that their wheat yields from 6 to 7½ bus. to the hundred sheaves. Not so bad after all; last year there was lots of straw, but no such yield.

— The Union Co Harvest Home, Thursday, Aug 21. Remember the date. Preparations for an excursion from Spring Mills and other points are under way. The fare, we are told, will be $1 00 for the round trip

—Were pleased to have a visit from our good looking friend Mr Smith, merchant in Logansvl Also Mr Bennett of Washington who is rusticating with Mr Smith.

MADISONBURG ITEMS.—Last night, August 1, Mr. John Schull's house, near Wolfe's store, was infested by robbers. They were in the celler and took all the bread and pies, one ham, about 2 dozen cans of fruit, and a pair of shoes

Mr Jocob Schull's spring house was also infested by robbers the same night, who examined the milk.

Mr Jacob Royer, of Madisonburg, has his new house up and under roof

Oats harvest is about over, and the farmers are making ready to sow their wheat and rye.

Mr. Cephas Gramley has some 30 students in his school at Rebersburg.

A justice of the peace in a Penn's rural town married a couple the other day, and the groom asked him his terms after the knot was tied. "Well," said the Justice, "the code allows me $2" "Then," said the young man, "here's a dollar that will make you three." X Y Z.

—On last Sabbath a little son of Geo. Peters' in Millheim, went out along the mountain after some berries, and as he was clambering along the rocks, it happened that a large stone rolled on him and crushed him to the earth. The stone lay on his leg extending up to his hip. His cries for help attracted the attention of Geo. Ramstone, who in company with another man went to ascertain what it meant. They found the boy in the above named circumstances. To remove the stone was as much as the two men could do. Had the boy been so far from any house as not to be heard, he must have died where he was, as it was impossible for him to get loose without help. He was hurt considerably but not very serious

—A subscriber from the east end of the valley says, that on account of the recent showers the corn crop will be a fair one.

—Sidewalks are becoming very popular in Millheim boro. Especially so, on Penn St.

—The school directors of Millheim boro., and those of Penn twp, adopted Swinton's Series of school books last week. Good—a move in the right direction.

Judge James T Leonard, of Clearfield, Pa., has given $19 300 to the public school fund of that borough the amount due him on money advanced by him for the erection and furnishing of a graded school building

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11. The wheat market quiet. Wheat 1.07. Rye 54. Oats 37. Corn 47.

Chicago, Aug 11.—Wheat No 2 winter 90 spring No 2, 84. Corn 33 Oats 23

CATTLE MARKET

Philadelphia, Aug. 11.—Cattle market active; sales, 2500 head; prime, 5½c; good 5¼c; medium 4¾@4¾c, common 3@3¾c.

Sheep active; sales 6000 head; prime 4¾c good 4¼c. 3½@4c for stock ewes.

Lambs—Market active; sales of 1000 head; prime 6¾c; good 5½@6c; common 4@4½c.

Hogs dull; sales 3700 head; prime 7¾c; good 5½ c; medium 5¼c

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a tract of land situated in the Loop, in Potter twp., containing FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, Fifty acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. There are on the premises a good FRAME HOUSE, a Log Barn, a SPRING OF NEVER FAILING WATER, THREE ORCHARDS, and an excellent SITE FOR SAW MILL with good water power.

100 or 200 acres, with improvements will be sold separate if desired. The balance will be sold in timber lots of 20, 30, or 50 acres, or the whole tract will be sold together at a low price and on easy terms.

For further information address,
A. S. KERLIN, Lewistown, Pa.,
or A. A. KERLIN, McAlevy's Fort, Pa.
14 aug tf

—Weather cool Sunday and Monday—warm again since.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, August 23, A. D 1879 at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of the Defendants, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Madisonburg, Centre county Penn'a., and marked in the general plan of said town as lot No. 42, bounded on the East by High street, on the South by lot of Samuel Shaffer, on the West by an alley and on the North by lot of John Limbert, containing in breadth along said High street 66 feet, and in depth to said alley 181½ feet it being the premises which Daniel Rishel and Sarah his wife by indenture bearing even date herewith granted and confirmed unto the said R G. Hockman, his heirs and assigns; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of R. G Hockman.

ALSO,

No. 2. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, and described as follows: On the North by land of John P Harris, on the East by lands of A G Curtin, on the South by an alley, and on the West by lot of James Haley, fronting on said alley about 70 feet, extending back about 200 feet to lands of John P Harris, thereon erected a two story double frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Kelley.

ALSO

No. 3. All those two certain lots or messuages of ground, bounded and described as follows: First beginning at the North side of the lot known as the parsonage lot of the German Reformed and Lutheran church, thence along the line of Spring street North 25 feet, thence East 200 feet to an alley, thence South along said alley 25 feet to lot of said parsonage, thence West the line of parsonage lot 200 feet to the place of beginning more fully described in Deed Book E page 644 thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Second Beginning at the North side of the lot of H. D. Yuger, thence along the line of Spring street North 25 feet, thence East along lot of Chas McCafferty 200 feet to an alley, thence along said alley South 25 feet to corner of lot of H. D. Yuger, thence West along the said lot 200 feet to the place of beginning. Both lots of ground situate in the North ward of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of H. D. Yuger.

ALSO,

No. 4. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the North by other lands of J. M. Bush and wife, on the East and South by lands of Moses Thompson, and on the West by lands of Sarah J Stevenson, containing 24 acres and 83 perches more or less. No building. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. M. Bush.

ALSO.

No. 5 All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the North by lands of Mary Foringer, on the East by lands of Peter Robb, and on the South by lands of Mrs. Quay, and on the West by lands of J. Mann, containing 84 acres more or less, about 80 acres cleared, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Confer.

ALSO

No. 6. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Spring, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by lands of Jonathan Kaise, South 38° East 55 perches to stones, thence North 52° East 23 perches to stones, thence 38°, East 110 perches to Chestnut oak, thence by land late of Jas. Gordon, North 52° East 97 perches to stones by a white pine, thence by lands of same, North 38°, East 160 perches to a pine, thence by lands of same South 52° West 117 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres more or less, unimproved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W P Duncan, administrator of Dr. J. B. Mitchell, deceased

ALSO

No. 7 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Jacksonville, Marion township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the North by lands of Wm. Long, deceased, on the East by lands of Samuel Ley and others, on the South by public road, and on the West by lands of Amos Ertley, containing 3 acres more or less. Thereon erected a large frame building used as a dwelling house frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of D G Kline.

ALSO.

No. 8. All that certain piece of land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at a spruce, thence along lands of Andrew Kerman, South 70¼°, West 154 perches to a small Hickory Grub, thence along lands of Jacob Musser, South 19½°, East 231 perches to stones, thence along the mountain North 67½°, East 153 perches to a pitch pine, thence along lands of Peter Hosterman North 19½°, West 224 purchase to the place of beginning, containing 205 acres and 117 perches and allowance, it being the same tract of land that John Rupp and his wife Mahala, granted to the said Simon Rote and Thomas Harper their heirs and assigns by their deed dated May 1, 1865, recorded in the Recorder's office at Bellefonte Deed Book I. No. 2 page 320 and the said Simon Rote and Thomas Harper by their deed bearing the date above mentioned have granted to J G Meyer Geo. C. Meyer, D S Boyer and J S Smink et. (The said J G Meyer party hereto owns the ½ undivided part of the above described property or tract of land) Thereon erected a two story frame house, saw mill, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. G. Meyer, with notice to all Terri Tenant.

ALSO.

No. 9. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of said Rishel South 66° East 40½ perches to a post, North 76½° East 16 2 10 perches to stones, thence by land of John W Sholl, North 24°, West 98½ perches to post, thence by land of said Strohecker, South 73° West 39½ perches to stone, South 23°, East 60 perches to stone, thence by land of Andrew Immel, South 7° East 7 perches to stone, and thence by land of grantee, North 73° East 4½ perches to the place of beginning. Containing 21 acres, 126 perches neat measure It being the same premises which C H. Strohecker, by indenture bearing date the 15th day of February A. D. 187 , for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and confirm to Dan'l Rishel party hereto and his heirs and assigns forever No buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dan'l Rishel.

ALSO.

No 10 All those certain tracts of land situate in Gregg and Miles townships Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone thence along land of Dan'l Hoy and Christian Houtz, North 20½° West 12 4 10 perches to stone, thence along land of said Houtz and Peter Klinefelder, North 15° East 52 perches to a stone, thence South 24°, East 12 3 10 perches to a stone, thence South 62½°, West 22 perches to a stone, thence South 76½° West 10 1 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 52 perches neat measure Also

One other tract or lot of ground situate in Gregg township, adjoining the above mentioned tract of land, beginning at a stone along land of David Hoy 60°, East 6½ perchase to a stone, thence North 26°, West 4 perches and a half to the place of beginning, containing 20 perchase and allowance Also

One other tract or lot of ground situate in the township of Gregg, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a corner of George Spade's land, thence along same South 31½°, East 62 perchas to a stone, thence along land of John Yerick, North 67°, East 5 2 10 perches to a stone, thence North 30½° West 62 perches to a stone, thence South 77°, West 5 2 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres neat measure, thereon erected a one and a half story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Kern.

ALSO

No. 11. All that certian lot or piece of ground, situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: On the North by lands of Mrs. Spangler, on the East by lands of Pye and others, on the South by lands of Mrs. Spangler, on the West by lands of Mrs. From, containing 5 acres more or less thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

ALSO.

No. 12. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Unionville, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follow: Fronting on the west on Chestnut street 60 feet, on the South by lands of B F. Widmer, dec'd. 120 feet, on the East by an alley 60 feet, and on the North by an alley 120 feet, being designated in the general plan of said borough as lot No. 9, being the same lot of ground which Benjamin Rich and wife by deed dated October 3rd A. D 1864, granted and conveyed to A. P. Heller, reference thereto being had will more fully and at large appear. Thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Eastman and Martha Eastman his wife.

ALSO:

No. 13. All the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in Half Moon township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the ridge, thence by lands of Christian Van Pool, North 48½° East 95 perches to a post, thence by land of Daniel Beck, South 41½°, East 320 perches to stones, thence by lands of G. and J. H. Sheneberger, South 48½°, West 95 perches to a pine, thence by lands of — Loder North 41½°, West 320 perches to place of beginning, containing 179 acres and 39 perches and allowance, it being the same tract of land deeded by Isaac Kaufman and wife, Abednigo Stephens, which deed is on record in Book T, page 158, in Recorder's office of Centre county, thereon erected a two story brick house, small tenant house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Also

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to that certain tract of land situate in Half Moon township. Centre county Penn'a, on the Bald Eagle Ridge adjoining lands of Christian Van Pool and others, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine, North 39°, East 112 perches to a pine, thence North 50°, West 38 perches to a white oak, South 45°, West 49 perches to a post, South 35°, West 89 perches to stones, South 62°, West 23 perches to a post, South 74°, West 55 perches to a birch, South 39°, West 118 perches to a black oak, South 58°, West 91 perches to a chestnut oak, a small distance to McKnight's line, thence along said line southeast course about 51 perches to a post, thence North 43°, East — perches to a black oak, North 51°, East 174 perches to a pine, North 81°, East 30 perches to a corner, and North 10°, East 42 perches to the place of beginning, containing 130 acres and allowance, it being part of a large tract granted to Geo. Wilson by patent dated January 18, 1798. Also

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in an to one third of 1500 acres more or less, of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penn'a, being the same tract of land that was patented to and in the name of Jacob Metzker, Wm. Dentler, Jacob Slough, Philip Eberman and John Eberman, see Deed Book M, No. 2, page 290, in Recorder's office of Centre county Also

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to that certain tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: It being that part of the Casper Tausance tract at the maple corner at the pond adjoining the 40 acres of the Samuel Chestnut tract reserved in the Deed from Abednigo Stephens and Rebecca B Stephens, his wife, to Thomas McCauley and David K Raney, dated May 27, A D. 1864, containing 15 acres more or less Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas W. Grafius.

ALSO.

No. 14 All those two certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in the village of Centre Hall, Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: One thereof bounded on the South by the Brush valley road, on the East by the Lutheran church lot, on the North by land late of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, and on the West by land of John Neff, Jr., containing about one-fourth of an acre, and being the same lot which Daniel B. Oberholtzer and wife by their Deed dated November 9, 1870, did grant and convey unto the said William Galbraith, thereon erected a good two story frame dwelling house, a stable and other outbuilding. Also

The other thereof beginning at the Northwest corner of lot of John Neff, Jr., thence by an out lot of the said Neff, North 123½ feet to a stone, thence East by land of Thomas Evans, 118 feet to an alley, thence by said alley S. E. 96 feet to an alley, thence by said alley S W 158 feet to the place of beginning, containing 54 perches, being the same lot which the President and directors of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company by their Deed dated the 12th day of May 1871, did grant and convey unto the said William Galbraith party hereto, together with all and singular the building, improvements, woods, ways, rights, liberties, privileges. No buildings Seized, taken in the execution, and to be sold as the property of William Galbraith

ALSO.

No. 15. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stone in middle of alley between Theodore Reader and the said Condo, thence North 59°, East 12 6 10 perches to post corner of line of Samuel McWilliams, thence by same South 26°, East 10 perches to post, thence by land of John Goheen, South 59°, West 12 6 10 perches to post, thence by lot of Theodore Reader, North 26°, West 10 perches to place of beginning, containing 126 perches neat measure, thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. M. Thompson.

ALSO.

No. 16. All that certain message tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows, viz.: On the North by Logan street, on the East by lot of Martha Sammels, on the South by an alley and on the West by lot of Mrs Lewis, having a front of 40 feet on Logan street, and extending back 200 feet to said alley, No building Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Patrick Gorman

No. 18 All that certain message tenement and tract of land, situate in Burnside township Centre county, Penna Bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by John Hoy, on the East by same, on the West by William Stewart Thereon erected a one and a half story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Askey.

ALSO.

No. 19. All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the North by Bellefonte Gass Company lot, on the East by an alley, on the South by lot of Miss McGill, and on the West by Spring street, fronting on said Spring street 60 feet and extending back 200 feet to said alley, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Tate.

ALSO

No 20 All that certain message tenement and tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in the centre of public road leading from Bellefonte to Hublersburg, thence along land of the heirs of George Shaffer deceased, North 48° West 36 5 10 perches to a stone, thence along same, South 44° West 123 perches to stone, thence along lands of David Soit and David Harshberger, North 12°, West 62 6 10 perches to a post, thence by lands formerly owned by David Lutz, North 52°, West 57 perches to a stone thence by land of Michael Shaffer South 45°, East 10 2 10 perches to a stone, thence along same North 44° East 68 5 10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Martin Brumgard South 46° East 122 2-10 perches to stone, thence by same, North 44°, East 13 2 10 perches to a post, thence by lands of Adam Vonada South 48° East 50 2 10 perches to a stone in the Centre of the public road lead from Bellefonte to Hublersburg, thence along centre of public road, South 54½° West 103 6 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 162 acres and 5 perches neat measure, being the same tract of land which William Thos Mc Kean and wife by deed of even date herewith granted and conveyed to John L. Rockey, party hereto thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. L McKean deceased.

ALSO

No. 21 All that certain message tenement and tract of Ridge land situate in Liberty township. Centre county, Penn'a bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence North 45°, West 63 perches to stones, thence by land in warrantee name of Samuel Custin, South 42½°, West 102 perches to stones and lane of John Thompson, thence by land of said Thompson, South 43°, East 63 perches to stones, thence by land of Christian Holter, North 44°, East 103 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and 57½ perches, no building. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John D Gardner.

No 22 ALSO.

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the extension of Spring street at the corner of lot of James Clark, thence Northwest along said line to line of A. Stewart, thence along said line in a South westerly direction 26 feet, thence Southeast and parallel to the James Clark line aforesaid to the extension of Spring street before mentioned, thence along said Spring street to the place of beginning it being the Northern part of lot No. 192 in the general plot or plan of said borough and fronting 26 feet on said Spring street, thereon erected a two story frame house, and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James and Catharine Delan.

ALSO.

No. 23. All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground situate in borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, and lying in Spring street and extending back to Locust alley, adjoining lots of George W. Tate, on the North and of S. and P. Keenan, on the South, and known as lot No. 187, in the general plan of said borough being the same lot of ground which George Myers and wife, by deed dated the 8th day of May A D. 1876, assigned the same to Bridget McGill, party hereto, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bridget McGill.

ALSO.

No. 24 All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of lands of William Toland and William Telley, thence by the land of the latter, North 59½°, West 83 10 perches to post, thence North 30½° West 37 perches to a post, thence by said lands of the Thomas Estate, South 61° West 40 perches to a post in the road, thence by said road, South 40°, East 19 perches to a post, thence by land of William Poorman, North 61° East 13 perches to a post, thence by lands of Jacob Bartell, South 29°, East 14 perches to a post, thence by lands of William Toland, North 61°, East 3 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 22 perches neat measure, no buildings Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Haupt.

ALSO.

No. 25. All that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by lot of John Delaney, on the East and Southeast by an alley or street, and on the West by public road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel F. Foster.

ALSO.

No. 26 All that messuage tenement and lot or piece of ground known as the North half or end of lot No. 123, in the general plan of the borough of Bellefonte, fronting sixty feet on Howard street, and running back 100 feet, bounded on the North by Howard street, on the West by lot of Mrs Sarah Irwin, and on the East by lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Irwin, being the same lot which Mrs. Harriett F. Kinsloe, by her deed dated Sept. 8, 1871 and recorded in Deed Book, H No. 2, page 204, did grant and convey unto the said Even, B. Fisher, party hereto, thereon a two story frame house and the outbuilding. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Even, B. Fisher.

ALSO.

No. 27. All that certain part of the lot or piece of ground situate on the Northwest corner of Bishop street and Allegheny street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, beginning and adjoining the old store room of William Ickhoff, thence on straight line North to line, thence along Curtin's line to Allegheny street, thence along Allegheny street to the corner of Bishop street, thence along said Bishop street, West to the place of beginning, containing 53 feet and one inch on Bishop street, and 50 feet on Allegheny street be the same more or less. It being a part of a certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the borough aforesaid, containing fifty feet front on Allegheny street and extending, thence by a line along Bishop st, Westward 100 feet to a post, thence by line parallel with Allegheny street to the intersection of the lot of Roland Curtin, thence by lot No. 92 in the general plan of said borough, to Allegheny street which Joseph J Lingle, High Sheriff of Centre county, did on the 29th day of April, A. D 1852, by Deed, poll, grant, convey and sell, unto H. Brockerhoff of the aforesaid borough, thereon erected a three story frame building used as a story room, and offices. Also:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, fronting on Bishop street about 60 feet and extending back along East side of Allegheny street, about 200 feet to Logan street, and on the East by lot of Geo. W. Blackford, and on the West by Allegheny street, thereon erected a large two story stone building, known as the "Butts House," and other outbuildings. Also:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop street, in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, fronting on Bishop street, about 60 feet and extending back along the West side of Allegheny street about 200 feet to Logan street, and on the West by lot of Mrs. Howard, and on the East by Allegheny street, thereon erected a two story frame building, used as a ware room, together with smaller buildings, used as tenant houses. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Brown

ALSO.

No. 28. All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the township of Spring, county of Centre, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones on the east side of the old Lewistown road, thence by lands late of John Irwin north 42½° east 40 perches, thence by lands late of Henry Vandyke, south 45½° east 9 perches thence south 42° west 40 perches to the east side of said road, thence by the same north 45½° west 9 perches to the place of beginning, containing 2½ acres neat measure, being the same lot of ground which John Hoffer and Sarah his wife and James Ward and Ruth C his wife by deed dated the 26th day of July, A. D 1866 Recorded in Centre County Deed Book. B. No 2, page 74, granted and conveyed to John H Orvis and Carrie E his wife Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Orvis and Carrie E. Orvis his wife.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south corner of a lot owned and occupied by Morgagers, (now Michael Runkle) on the old Lewistown road, thence along the line of said lot eastwardly 40 rods, thence in a southerly direction 4 rods, thence in a westerly direction 40 rods to the said Lewistown road, thence northerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre be the same more or less. Thereon erected a 1½ story frame dwelling house, small stable and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John H. Orvis and Carrie E. Orvis his wife.

ALSO.

All that undivided fourth part of a tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Penna, bounded on the north by lands of James and Jacob Grove, Samuel Huston and George Durst, on the east by lands of James Grove, on the south by lands of Jonathan Royer, and — Woods, on the west by lands of William Haney and James and Jacob Grove, containing one hundred and ninety-two acres more or less, and known as the Stump farm. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank, barn and other out buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H Orvis.

ALSO.

No. 29. All that right, title and interest of John M. McKelvey in and to that certain messuage or tract of land situated in Huston township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a stone in the run, thence by lands of Jos. F. Williams, south 41½°, west 55 perches to stones, thence by lands of same, south 80°, west 30 perches to post, thence by lands of James Ardry, north 51°, east 58 4-10 perches to white oak, thence by lands of same, south 25°, east 90 perches to pine, thence by lands of same, south 33°, east 49 perches to post, thence by lands of John Wagner, north 60°, east 82 perches to post, thence by lands of Scott Williams, north 36°, east 32 perches to chestnut oak, thence by lands of same, north 50°, east 84 perches to post thence by lands of same, north 51°, east 18 perches to stones in run, thence up said run 54 perches to post, thence by said lands of Brown & McKelvey, south 51°, west 8 perches to post, thence by lands of same, westerly 30 perches to post, thence by lands of same, north 51°, east 6 perches to run, thence up said run 62 perches to stones the place of beginning, containing 201 acres nett, be the same more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John McKelvey.

ALSO.

No. 30. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the West by lands of Shope, on the North by lands of Curtins, on the South by lands of James Zimmerman, on the East by the lands of Curtin, containing two hundred acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, and the other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the properta of Lawrence Curtin.

Terms Cash. No deed will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

On 11th Memphis had 34 new cases of yellow fever, the most since the panic began

A Clearfield county firm has a contract for sixteen million feet of lumber to be filled in three year

—We must again urge it upon our patrons who are two years and over in arrears to pay up—we need the money.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd of June, 1879, at Lock Haven, by Rev. Isaac S. Stahr, Mr Levi P. Dewitt of Lock Haven to Miss Annie M. Krise of Centre Hall, Pa.

DIED.

On 4, in Millheim, Authur, son of John Kerstetter, aged 8 years and 9 months.

On the 8th inst. in Penn twp., John Nicholas Bressler, in his 99th year. Thus passed away the oldest citizen of Penn township.

On the 11th inst, in Millheim, of consumption, Amelia, wife of J. D. Foote, in her 45th year.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach. It improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free enclose three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24J4t

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1	$1.00
Wheat No 2	95c
Rye,	45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	.40c
Oats,	25c.
Buckwheat,	75c.
Cloverseed,	$4.00 to $4 50
Chop, per ton,	$20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$4.50
Barley	50c
Butter,	12c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	6c.
Ham,	10c.
Shoulders,	6c.
Clean Sides,	6c.
Rags,	2c.
Eggs per doz.,	10c.
Tub washed wool	30c.

Coal,	Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$5 00	$4 50
Stove,	$5 25	$4 75
Chestnut,	$5 00	$4 50
Pea,	$3 25	$3 00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Erskine M'Minn, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JAS. C. BOAL,
10 jul 6t Admr. de bonis non

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. M'Minn, late of Potter twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JAS. C. BOAL,
10 ju. 6t Admr. de bonis non.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Aug. A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug being the 25th day of August 1879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Aug. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and the 103 year of Independence of the United States.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of August, A. D, 1879, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The account of Nathan J. Mitchell, guardian of Sarah B., Mary Alice and William P Mitchell, minor children of John P. Mitchell, late of Howard township, deceased.

2. The account of Elias Turner, guardian of Marion C McDivitt, minor child of William McDivitt, late of Worth township deceased.

3. The first and final account of John Ross, guardian of William Jones, minor child of Richard Jones, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

4. The final account of David Keller, surviving executor of &c., of Philip Sheneberger, late of Harris township, deceased.

5. The account of L. W. Munson, guardian of Elmira Porter, now Cole, a minor child of Geo W. Porter, late of the borough of Philipsburg, deceased

6. The account of W. H. Corman, executor of &c., of Catharine Long, late of Miles township, deceased.

7. The account of John Diehl, guardian of Westley Etian, minor child of Wm Etian, (late of Co. A. 45th Regiment Pa Vol's), deceased.

8. The account of Frederick & John Shank, administrator of &c., of Christian Shank, late of Liberty township deceased, as filed by Frederick Shank, one of the administrators.

9. The account of John Hoffer, guardian of Sophia Baney, minor child of Isaac Baney, late of Spring township deceased.

10. The account of Adam Vonada, executor of &c., of Solomon Rabenold, late of Walker township, deceased.

11. The first partial account of Dora Sussman, Aaron Gans and Henry Lehman, executors of &c., of Abraham Sussman, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

12. The account of Jacob Sankey, one of the executors of John Sankey, late of Penn township, deceased.

13. The account of Adam Hoy, acting administrator of &c., of John T. Hoover, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

14. The account of John Curtin, trustee, to sell the real estate of Henry Barnhart, late of Boggs township, deceased.

15. The final account of Hezekiah Hoy executor of &c., of John Hoy, (m) late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

16. The account of A. Alexander, guardian of Anna M. Alexander, (now A. M. Cottle), minor child of James Alexander, late of Potter township, deceased

17. The account of George I Korman, administrator of &c., of Aaron Korman, late of Walker township, deceased.

18. The account of Mary Winklebleck, administratrix of &c., of Philip Leitzell, late of Haines township, deceased.

19. The final account of Samuel H. Stover, acting executor of &c., of Jacob E Stover, late of Haines township, deceased.

20. The account of George Sperring and Mary A. Strunk, administrator of &c., of Benjamin Strunk, late of Howard boro., deceased.

21. The account of Jacob Dunkle, administrator of &c., of David Dunkle, late of Walker township, deceased.

22. The supplement and final account of George Peters, administrator of &c., of Samuel Peters, late of Potter township, deceased

23. The account of Wm. H Fry & Rebecca C. Laurimore, administrators of &c of Hugh Laurimore, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

24. The final account of Joel Kling, Jr executor of &c., of Joel Kling, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased.

25. The first partial account of Jane Love and G M Boal, administrators of &c., of W. W. Love, late of Potter township, deceased.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD,
31 jul te Clerk Orphan's Court.

HARRY K. HICKS,
(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c., &c,
Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.
I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

HURRAH! HURRAH
HURRAH!
—FOR—
CHEAP JOHN,
CENTRE HALL.

The Spring season of 1879 is now opening. We have just received an excellent stock of **Spring and Summer Goods,** which will be sold at the **Lowest Prices.**

We have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. We have DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, ETC., ETC., at lowest prices.

Best Sole Leather always on hand. Give us a call immediately.
I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates,
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring WagonS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.
Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3 tf.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
ap1068tf

Forks House!
PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.
The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Stabling for 50 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the best of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery. 1nov y

New Pianos $125
Each, and all styles, including GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT all strictly first-class, sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use! Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co. Factory established over 35 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
5 sept 1y 21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.
THE
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania. All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.
5aug GEO. HOPPES, Propr.

C T. ALEXANDER. C M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf

HORSE BOOK. Send 25 cts in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of valuable recipes, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year, and a large amount of other valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. Hall says: "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." Send for a circular. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. 1mply

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 11apr, 14 y

Harness, Saddles, &c
The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business, light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind. 10 july 4m.

—HARDWARE!—
WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.
NEW GOODS—PANIC PRICES.
STOVES HEATERS RANGES
We would especially call attention to the
Highland Queen Cook Stove,
—AND THE—
WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.
Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.
WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Spring Mills O. K!
NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!
at I. J. Grenoble's Store!
SPRING MILLS,
has the goods. Largest stock!
SELECTION UNSURPASSED!
Prices Lower than Ever,
And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.
Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.
Imported and Domestic
DRYGOODS!
Full lines of
MERINO UNDERWEARS,
For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
And the most complete assortment of
NOTIONS
in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc
A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.
Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A speciality in COAL by the car load.

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
PAINTS,
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!
EZRA KRUMBINE,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has on hand and makes to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.
His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 28

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
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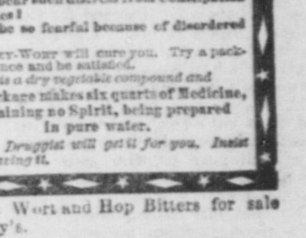

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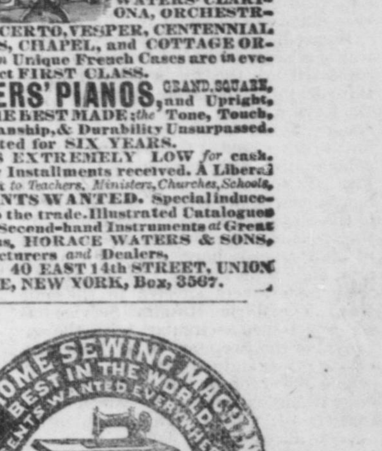

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S TALISMAN.

History of the Reliquary that the Zulus Left Beside his Body.

In the will of Napoleon III. occurs the following remarkable passage: "With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the Emperor, my uncle; and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him." The telegram from Cape Town which announced the finding of the late ex-Prince Imperial contains these words: "The prince's body was found stripped of all clothing, but had not suffered any mutilation, and the reliquary which he wore suspended by a chain from his neck, together with his watch and rings, which was found lying near the spot where he fell."

The "talisman" which the late Emperor so solemnly enjoined to his son to wear, which he did wear, and which returned to his mother from that wild scene beside the Tombakala, is almost certainly the once famous charm of the Charlemagne. It has a more interesting story than any gem in Europe, if not in the world. In the course of studies for other purposes I have recently come upon legendary traces of this object.

"La plus belle relique de l'Europe," as a French antiquarian described it in the last generation, was by one myth said to have been contrived by one of the Magi belonging to the court of Haroun-al-Raschid, who came from the east to pay homage to the great emperor of the west along with certain ambassadors. The wife of Charlemagne, Fastrada, asked the Magi for a talisman which would always cause her husband to be fascinated by its wearer, and this charm was framed at her instance. But another fable ascribed to it the following origin: While Charlemagne had his seat at Zum Loch, near Zurich, administering exact justice to all, he had a column fixed at his gates with a bell and a rope. It was open to any one demanding justice to sound this bell; and when the emperor heard it, even though at his meals, he would instantly answer the summons. On one occasion this bell was repeatedly rung without any person being found near it. At length an enormous serpent was found twined around the rope. The emperor hearing this immediately went forth; the serpent inclined respectfully before him, and then moved slowly off. Charlemagne followed it to the river, where he saw a monstrous toad sitting upon the nest and eggs of the serpent. Resolved to administer justice to all creatures, the emperor ordered the toad to be burned.

A few days after this serpent crept into the judgment hall, bowed low to the emperor, crept upon the table, and having dropped a precious stone into a golden goblet, glided quietly away. The emperor, impressed by this marvel, built on the spot where the serpent's nest had been a church called "Wasserkelch." He gave the precious stone to his beloved spouse, Fastrada. The stone so drew toward her the emperor's love that he could hardly suffer her out of his sight. In the hour of her death the empress, dreading lest another should succeed her in the affections of the emperor, placed the gem beneath her tongue, and it was buried with her. Charlemagne could not separate himself from the body, and for eighteen years carried it about with him. At length his confessor, by some black art, discovered the stone and its virtues; after which Charlemagne allowed the body to be interred, and transferred his affection to the confessor, who became his prime minister, archbishop of Mainz, and chancellor of the empire. But then, either in a moment of repentance or anger, this individual threw the stone into a lake near Ingethum. Then the affection of Charlemagne was diverted from his former favorite to the lake, and he built beside it a palace, for whose decoration his other imperial residences were made bare. But when Charlemagne came to die his throes were long and violent; and the archbishop, knowing the cause, had the lake dragged for the gem he had thrown into it. The talisman having been restored to the person of the monarch, he died peacefully (814).

The tomb of Charlemagne, at Aix-la-Chapelle, was opened by Otto III. in 997, and it is said that the wonderful gem was found suspended from his neck. However that may be, the gem had been for a long time the most valued relic in Aix-la-Chapelle when it was presented by that city to Napoleon I. It was at a moment when he seemed to many, pre-eminently to himself, an avatar of Charlemagne. Napoleon presented it to his favorite Hortense, *ci-devant* Queen of Holland. At her death, in 1837, it passed to her son, Napoleon III. It shared his imprisonment at Ham and accompanied him through all his vicissitudes.

In the course of its long history the precious stone has undergone evolutions. The nut-like stone constituting its basis is surrounded by antique filigree of fine gold, and is set with various gems. There are several relics about it.

It is open to speculation how far the young ex-prince was influenced by this talisman. That which his father wore at his watch chain the son wore suspended upon his breast, as Catholics wear the most sacred reliquaries in whose protective virtues they believe. The strange mystical addresses to the Deity found among this youth's papers reveal a degree of superstition about himself which amounts to a psychological phenomenon. At the seat of war, in Africa, he displayed a recklessness which has led some to believe that his desire to do "something to get himself talked about" (words reported from him by his intimate friend M. Amigues) amounted to insanity, while others believe that he sought death. But it is possible that a natural rashness of disposition, and the tradition that a Napoleon must begin with a military halo, were turned to fatal forces by secret faith in the potency of this talisman.—*Moncure D. Conway, in Harper's Weekly.*

Area and Population of Texas.

Texas has a vast domain. Between the Sabine river on the east, the Red river on the West, and the 400 miles of coast line on the south you inclose 274,000 square miles, or over 175,000,000 acres of territory. This one State is larger than the Kingdom of great Britain, larger than France, and larger than the German Empire. You could carve out of Texas thirty-five States as large as Massachusetts, or nearly six as large as New York. Place the six New England States on Texas, and you have covered but little more than one-fourth of the Great State. Add all the Middle States and still you have covered only about two-thirds. Not till you have combined Maryland, Virginia and Ohio with the Middle and New England States, do you equal the immense area of Texas.

And this "lone star" is not so lonely as some may imagine. It already has a population of 2,000,000, and the marvelous immigration now pouring into the State increases the number at the rate of 300,000 a year. These new settlers are mostly from the Northern States and from Europe. Well, let them come—

"Uncle Sam is rich enough
To buy us all a farm."

You could gather the entire population of the United States into Texas, and not have it more crowded than some parts of our land are now.—*Troy Times.*

Color-Blindness.

Color-blindness, says an exchange, has been much talked about of late, and its existence has been conclusively proved. Out of a large number of railroad men employed on the roads converging at Philadelphia, who were examined by Dr. Keyser, of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, 3½ per cent. mistook colors one for the other, and 8½ per cent. were incapable of distinguishing shades of colors. Prof. Wilson, of Edinburgh, found that one person in twenty, or five per cent. of those examined, was color-blind. In Switzerland, 171 railroad employees out of 7,953 were discharged for color-blindness, and on the Paris and Lyons railroad ten per cent. were affected in the same way. The Marine Hospital Service has recently issued a circular, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, offering to examine seamen at all ports where officers of the service are stationed, without expense to the seamen or the masters of vessels. The examination covers all physical defects, including those of vision, and certificates of fitness or rejection will be given, and a record of all examinations will be placed on file with the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington. Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, of Boston, who appeared before the railroad committee of the Massachusetts Legislature last winter, and testified as to the prevalence and danger of color-blindness, has made one convert, the Boston and Hingham Steamboat Company, whose employees he has lately examined for color-blindness.

FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD.

Summer Drinks.

SPRUCE BEER.—One gallon of water, one quart of good molasses, one-fourth ounce whole cloves, one-fourth ounce white ginger-root, one-half ounce whole allspice, one-half ounce sassafras. Boil all well. I boil mine three hours. After taking it off the fire pour it into a clean tub and add one and a half gallons of water. Let this stand till milk-warm, then add two tablespoonfuls of baker's or brewer's yeast; then stand away in the cellar or some cool place during the night, covering it. The next day it will be fit for bottling. One or two raisins, with a few holes punched in them with a fork, placed in each bottle add greatly to its flavor. Put it in strong bottles, cork tightly, and tie down with twine. Set in a cool cellar, and in three or four days it will be ripe.

All know the torment of drinking warm, brackish water. I have used the following plan, which came under my notice a year or two since: I bought half a dozen tin milk cans, holding four gallons each, and covered them with coarse, thick canvas, of a kind that absorbs water easily, drawing the cloths tightly around the can and sewing them so they could not get off. At night the cloths are dipped in a tub of water until they are thoroughly saturated; they are then filled with water and set where the breeze will blow upon them, and in the morning the water is quite cold and remains so during the day if the cloths are wet occasionally and the cans placed in the shade where they are exposed to a current of air. The men on going out to work take as many cans of water as they will need, and so have the luxury of cool water to drink during the heat of the day. Any kind of coarse cloth will do to cover the cans—the thicker the better—as they won't need wetting so often, but the cans must be kept closed and the cloths wet to insure success.

GINGER ALE.—Ginger ale will form an excellent stimulating drink, and it can be made as easily in the city as the country. Procure four ounces of white ginger root and pound or bruise it thoroughly. Mix with it three ounces of cream of tartar; then slice up very finely eight large lemons, after squeezing out all the juice. Pour over the whole five gallons of boiling water, and stir into it five pounds of sugar. Let it stand until milk warm; then put in a large slice of dry bread, and pour over it a cupful of liquid yeast. Let it ferment for twelve hours, covering the whole with a cloth if you intend to bottle it; but if it is made in a keg, let it ferment through the bunghole for sixteen hours and then close it tightly, and in two days it will be ready for use. It will foam like cream ale, while its flavor will suit the most fastidious palate. It must be kept in an ice-house or the coldest of cellars or it will become sour; but that can be remedied by adding a tablespoonful of sugar to each glass of beer. If bottled, fill the bottles only two-thirds full, and fasten the corks with wire or twine.—*Don Patricia, in Farm and Fireside.*

Orchard and Garden Notes.

A Michigan lady says that one teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water, sprinkled on plants with a hand-broom, destroys green flies, currant worms and other pests, and has been used without injury on fuchsias, geraniums, callas and other plants.

M. B. Bateham advises to wash grapevines with a weak solution of carbolic soap, as helping to counteract the work of steel blue beetle on the buds, and also as having a tendency to kill off the seeds or sprouts of mildew which exist on the bark and buds of the vines during the winter season.

Put the hen coops under your fruit trees, and the old hen with her chicks there, and every morning knock on the trees with a quick, hard rap, and the little Turk will drop and chick will take him.

Scatter under the fruit trees, say a quart of salt to a full-grown fruit tree, twice every week or two, until fruit is nearly grown, and it will greatly prevent the working and ravages of worms.

Look out for caterpillars. Take them early in the morning before the inmates have waked up and destroy the nests.

Feed the grapes, fruit trees, etc., if on poorest soil, with manure, and they will feed you.

Mr. J. B. Olcott mentions a successful trial of changing the bearing year of a large apple tree by picking off the blossoms—a day's work of a man, or $1.25.

Prof. Farrington, in a summary of the experiments begun in 1870 by the Maine Agricultural College to ascertain which has the greater value as food for swine, cooked or uncooked meal, says: We have, by an experiment which has been continued through from three to four months of each of the nine years since its beginning, obtained evidence that all the money and labor expended in cooking meal for swine is more than thrown away.

Remedy for Damp Walls.

So much sickness, too often fatal, results from damp walls, that every precaution should be taken to remedy the evil. Readers of *Rural Life* interested may be benefited by heeding the following remedy from one who evidently knows whereof he affirms: Moisture may be kept from a brick wall by dissolving three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap in one gallon of boiling water, and spreading the hot solution steadily, with a large flat brush, over the surface of the brickwork, taking care that it does not lather. This is to be allowed to dry for twenty-four hours, when a solution formed of a quarter of a pound of alum dissolved in two gallons of water is to be applied in a similar manner over the coating of soap. The soap and alum mutually decompose each other, and form an insoluble varnish which the rain is unable to penetrate. The operation should be performed in dry, settled weather.—*Moore's Rural Life.*

Lettuce Running to Seed.

A German authority says that when lettuce shows signs of running to seed, if a knife be passed through one-half of the stem of the shooting head, the plant may be preserved good for an additional week.

The best plan we have ever known for preserving lettuce late, says the *Prairie Farmer*, is to transplant twice, once from the seed bed, pricking the plants out four inches apart, and then transplanting in the open ground 6x12 inches apart; as the rows begin to fill cut out one-half of the plants, and the balance will form fine large heads, if the ground be rich and moist, and they will remain well into the summer.

Just Like a Man.

Mrs. Cligho went down to the Sandwich Springs the other day with some friends, and after she had departed her husband looked around the house to see what he could do to busy himself. The front steps looked rather brown and he pulled off his coat, hunted up paint and brush, and in an hour he had completed as nice a job of painting as any housewife would care to see. He had a right to chuckle over it, and to imagine how pleased his wife would be; but no one could tell what an hour may bring forth. Even before she had opened the gate on her return the wife got red in the face, flourished her parasol around, and called out:

"You great big idiot! Won't you never learn anything?"

"Wh-what's the matter now?" he gasped.

"Matter! Why, I have invited a dozen people to come in this evening."

"Yes—well, can't they come?"

"Can they? Hasn't every blessed one of them got to come in at the side door and see that sitting-room carpet all full of holes, and the back hall all torn up? I'll die before I'll let 'em, and if you don't get soap-suds and a rag and take that paint off I'll hire it done!"

Mr. Cligho was just an hour and a half at the job, and when men went past and asked him what he was doing, he softly replied that he was using soap-suds to exterminate red ants.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Fan She Bought.

"How much for that fan?" she inquired, as she admiringly held up an elegant specimen of breeze-dispensing architecture.

"Twenty-eight dollars and a half, ma'am," smilingly observed the clerk.

"And this one?" holding up another which was much larger and had more wind power.

"Oh, that. Fourteen cents," not half so smilingly.

"I'll take it," and she gazed longingly at the high-priced one as she slowly laid the change on the counter, and carefully counted the rest of her funds to be sure that she had a horse-car fare left.—*New Haven Register.*

THE CELESTIALS AT HOME.

Horrible Sights in a Chinese City—Miserable Wretches Dying in the Public Squares.

Lying in an open space in the street somewhat larger than the rest, we saw four human beings in such a pitiful state of disease it made me shudder; one female with three males, almost nude, incapable of moving, covered with sores, insects and filth; they were dying slowly, in fact were placed there to die, no one with them to say a kind word; even the passers-by only gave them a glance and passed on. Asking the guide who these unfortunates were, and why such inhumanity was allowed, he replied that they were afflicted with an incurable disease, and belonged to the "Joss," and it was of no use, nor was it right to care for them, as they would soon die and be buried by the public. Emaciated to a frightful degree, they lay there all unconscious and indifferent, their eyes fixed in a vacant stare, the stamp of death upon their features; a day or less would end their existence.

We were now about fifteen minutes in the place, and my friend said he felt as if he wanted to go out. I felt much the same; but having been informed that to-day was one of the few when a visit to the jail was allowed, I braced up, and conquering the feeling of nausea, went with the guide through a number of these wretched streets until, arriving at a somewhat larger structure than those in the immediate vicinity, we entered, gaining the good will of an official by the gift of a franc. Filth and stench, as everywhere else, prevailed. The sight of a criminal chained to an upright stanchion that supported the beams overhead at the entrance to the corridor, along which are several cells with strong wooden doors and curious Chinese locks, was pitiful. He was a recaptured fugitive and was to be taken three times a week to this stanchion, the ground under his feet being strewn with jagged stones, and broken glass bottles, and on this compelled to walk, probably with no food save what relatives or friends brought him. The glass and bottles, broken fine, did not cut much, but to judge from the painful expression on his squalid features he must have suffered considerable. In an adjoining cell four human beings were confined, carrying around their necks boards about two feet square, which were clasped on them when first brought up for punishment, and are not removed until their terms expire. Brass nails were driven through and protruded at least an inch at the bottom, serving to keep the shoulders of the poor men raw with the pricking caused by the slightest move. Holding out their thin, trembling hands they beg for food. A female was in the room, a sister of one of the criminals, bringing him food and bathing his head and shoulders. I gave her a few silver pieces, and gave her to understand, through the guide, that it was to be used to procure food for her brother and companions. These five being all the inmates at the time, we started for the purer air outside the walls.

As a general thing, long terms of confinement are customary in China; grave offences are punished by decapitation, theft in many cases being thus punished, lesser offences by punishment like those just witnessed and flogging.

On our way out we passed that group of dying wretches in the open square, and noticed that one of their number had disappeared; he expired a few minutes after we passed, and was by this time under ground. Breathing the pure air again, and away from so much filth and misery, I could not help being struck by the contrast of the fine buildings, the handsome equipages of the wealthy, and the scenes of human misery and wretchedness just witnessed. I found my friend, who had chosen to examine the more agreeable curiosities, in the restaurant of the Hotel de Colonies, in conversation with its genial manager, Mr. Brown, a Baltimorean of fifteen years ago. It is truly said that of the horrible stenches the stench of a dirty Chinese city, with its narrow streets, and its inhabitants, numbering many thousands, is the most disagreeable.

Readers will please notice that the few facts and incidents given are from the dark side of Chinese life; they are not all of this one type and class. Although the majority of them may be rightly termed a miserable, superstitious class of people, the minority show to a decidedly better advantage. They comprise merchants, mechanics, servants and followers of all vocations. They dress more tastefully. In fact, a Chinaman in good circumstances wears apparel consisting chiefly of silken and other rare materials, his head and cue are always kept in apple-pie order, and his features are of a more refined and agreeable cast. Educated in the different branches of their native language, a great number of them have mastered the English, and read and write to perfection. They are shrewd in business, and accumulate with rapidity.—*Letter from China.*

A New Co-operative Experiment.

Necessity has always been the bright mother of invention, writes Jennie June from New York to the Baltimore *American*, and thus unpleasant circumstances are not infrequently the parents of brilliant ideas which lead to the happiest results. The other morning the inmates of a first-class boarding-house on one of the fashionable side streets up town awoke to find themselves minus a landlady and breakfast. The house had been taken furnished two weeks before, and filled up with a very nice class of boarders. Their bills had generally become due on the night before, and had been promptly paid. The landlady, thus in possession of funds, summarily disappeared, leaving nothing but a few unpaid meat and grocery expenses. A council was held. The house was cool and pleasantly situated, the servants were satisfactory. A progressive individual proposed to the other inmates that they should all stay where they were, divide the rent and such service as was needed pro rata, and obtain their meals of a caterer by contract at so much per week.

This was a new idea to most of them, but it is not at all unknown to persons living on flats or in "rooms" without kitchen privileges. A caterer was found who, at an average of five dollars per week per head, agreed to furnish two meals, breakfast and dinner, every item being supplied, down to the smallest detail of relish or condiment. The experiment has worked, so far, admirably. Five dollars per week in addition to the five paid to the caterer by each person provides for rent, gas and service, and the supplies of food are sufficiently abundant to leave plenty for lunch for those ladies or gentlemen who require that meal at home. The expenses, therefore, are ten dollars per week for each individual, or twenty dollars for a married couple, and for this sum they have a pleasant home on a fashionable street, a liberal table, well cooked and well served, without heat or trouble in the house, and freedom from all responsibility. The only item that seems to be left unprovided for is incidental expenses, which arise in all households, and the wear and tear of furniture. But, of course, in the hire of a furnished house the natural wear and tear is counted in as part of the rent, and, therefore, our co-operative friends in this instance have only their own mishaps to look out for, and for these each individually is held responsible.

Eastern and Western Story-Telling.

It is no use, says the Boston *Transcript*, for an Eastern man to try to tell a big story when there is a Western man about. "When I was a young man," said Colonel B., "we lived in Illinois. The farm had been well wooded, and the stumps were pretty thick. But we put the corn in among them and managed to raise a fair crop. The next season I did my share of the plowing. We had a 'sulky' plow, and I sat in the seat and managed the horses, four as handsome bays as ever man drew rein over. One day I found a stump right in my way. I hated to back out, so I just said a word to the team, and, if you'll believe it, they just walked that plow right through that stump as though it had been cheese." Not a soul expressed surprise. But Major S., who had been a quiet listener, remarked quietly, "It's curious, but I had a similar experience myself once. My mother made our clothes in those days, as well as the cloth they were made of. The old lady was awful proud of her homespun—said in was the strongest cloth in the State. One day I had just plowed through a white oak stump in the way you speak of, colonel. But it was a little too quick for me. It came together before I was out of the way, and nipped the seat of my trousers. I felt mean, I tell you, but I put the string on the ponies, and, if you'll believe it, they just snaked that stump out, roots and all. Something had to give, you know."

TIMELY TOPICS.

Prof. Benecke, of Marburg, Germany, after measuring 970 human hearts, says that the growth of that organ is greatest in the first and second years of life. At the end of the second year it is double in size, and during the next five years is again doubled. Then its growth is much slower, though from the fifteenth to the twentieth year its size increases by two-thirds. A very slight growth is then observed up to fifty, when it gradually diminishes. Except in childhood, men's hearts are decidedly larger than those of women.

A French minister of finance has a good word for toads, moles and birds. For toads because they live entirely on insect food, and are entirely harmless; for moles because they live on grubs, larvæ, palmer worms and insects injurious to agriculture, it having been pretty well demonstrated that the true mole does not eat vegetable food. Of birds he says: Each department looses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them vigorously. They are the great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants.

"The Americans endeavor to combine strength with lightness," says the London *Economist*, "while we look only to strength; notice the locomotive and cars, American implements and tools, which have beautiful finish and lightness, and are more convenient than ours. Take American and English scythes, as an instance. I find that the American weighs a little over two pounds, and having a good curve and polish under the surface, are handier and cut easier and closer than the English, which weigh nearly five pounds, and are broad, straight and rough, just as the hammer leaves them."

A Paris correspondent tells a strange story of the Zulu war. In 1863 Captain Lambert, of the Fourth Voltigeurs of the French Imperial guard, was caught cheating at cards and was expelled from his regiment. He decided to drown himself, but his godfather convinced him that it would be better try his fortune in foreign lands. So he went to the Cape of Good Hope, learned the native dialects and became a purveyor of ammunition to the Zulus, and afterward obtained a commission in the Zulu army, of which he finally became commander-in-chief. He died in the service, but it is said that to him the Zulus owe their knowledge of military tactics.

In St. Petersburg more than six hundred persons of the noble or privileged classes are under arrest to be deported to Siberia without trial. In one of the temporary governor-generalships in the south of the empire (Odessa) sixty privileged persons have been already sent to Siberia without trial, and two hundred persons of this class are under arrest to be judged. So great is the number of persons of this category to be exiled that a practical difficulty is said to have arisen in connection with their deportation. A noble or privileged person, who has not been judicially sentenced, when sent to Siberia, by the orders of the Third Section, or Secret Police, must be escorted by two gendarmes, it being against the laws to manacle a privileged person who is uncondemned. It appears that there are not gendarmes enough thus to escort the number of persons to be deported, and the Ministry of Secret Police has proposed to get rid of this difficulty by sending the privileged persons fettered like ordinary criminals. On the other hand, the officials are opposed to any such course.

The bullion produced in the West during the first six months of the current year gives some basis for estimating the gold and silver product of the year. A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* from San Francisco places the gold product of the Pacific coast at $32,000,000, and the silver product in Nevada, Colorado and elsewhere at $35,000,000. This aggregate, which is about two-thirds the bullion product of the country in 1877, and the smallest since 1873, agrees with current reports in regard to the working of mines in California and Nevada. It is possible that the opening of the Sutro tunnel in the Comstock lode may materially increase the silver bullion out-put at Virginia City; but, excluding this contingency, there is every reason to expect the small yield estimated. A similar falling off in the production of gold and silver is apparent in South America, Russia and Australia, and it is not probable that the total bullion product the world over will be much if any over $145,000,000, against $200,000,000 a few years since, the reduction being almost wholly in the production of silver.

The Giant Cacti of Arizona.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Times*, describing a trip through Arizona, says: We soon entered the land of giant cacti. I was never more surprised than at seeing the wonderful development of this plant in this region. I am satisfied that nowhere in the world is such size attained. The species called Swatara grows to the enormous height of sixty feet, and measures six feet in diameter. There are tens of thousands of this species. Most of them will measure from eight inches to two feet in diameter and reach a height of twenty to thirty feet. Some have no limbs, and resemble a high post; others have from one to three arms. They seem to stand on the top of the sand, with scarcely any root, and must receive their nutrition largely from the atmosphere. They are capped with a beautiful flower, and later with fruit. The Indians remove the fruit with a long spiked pole, and use it in large quantities. The center of this cactus is pierced with a hard, tough rod, which supports it in times of storm. So firm is this support that one is seldom found broken or blown to the earth. When in a state of decay you can extract the centre, which resembles more than anything else a fishing-rod.

There are fifteen or twenty different species of cacti growing in this region. The pole cactus grows much like a large corn-stalk. Each year's growth is indicated by a joint, and a rich, tenacious gum exudes from the surface, causing it to burn like pine when it is entirely green. There are two varieties of what is called the bulb. These grow in the form of a ball and nearly the size of a pint cup. One variety is armed with thorns half an inch in length, the other with a different kind of thorn, much resembling a porcupine's quill. These thorns are as sharp as needles, and require but little pressure to penetrate their entire length into the foot of a man or the hoof of a horse. The variety having the short thorns bears a red-colored fruit, about the size of a small peach; it is very sweet, and the juice flows from a gold pen as beautiful red ink. There is another species which bears a different kind of fruit, resembling a cucumber about two-thirds matured. The pulp is of the consistency of the banana, but much sweeter, and very full of black, flat seeds, the size of a dime. As far as I have been able to ascertain there are three kinds of fruit growing on as many different species of cacti in this desert land. Another kind, prized more than all the rest by the Indians, very much resembles our century plant. The wild Apaches have for ages depended largely on this for sustenance. They boil the root, make it into mush and thus eat it, and from the rest of the plant make a sour drink, which they greatly enjoy.

A Leap for Life.

While a laborer was engaged in managing a large wooden box used for hoisting brick at the stacks being erected at the Paxton furnaces, near Harrisburg, Pa., he met with an escape in a perilous situation that perhaps never occurred before under similar circumstances. A load of brick had been delivered to the top of the stack, then at the height of one hundred and forty feet, and the laborer in question was standing on the edge of this wall rising to this immense altitude, guiding the ascending bucket to keep it in the center of the stack. In doing this he had to lean forward to catch the rope, thus poising himself over the fearful chasm. In this position, when the box had descended about twenty feet, the man lost his hold of the rope while still bending forward. It was a moment of terrible peril and awful horror, in which presence of mind alone saved him. The man instantly jumped into the box, and thus descended with lightning velocity to the earth beneath, the box, when it touched the ground, rebounding with great force. The effect was tremendous, jarring the man severely, but singular to say, not doing him any serious injury. But what an escape! Had the man fallen and even caught an outside hold of the box, he would have been either torn to pieces in swagging against the wall, or crushed beneath the heavy box when it reached the ground.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Miss Lavinia Fry, age twenty, was passing down a public road near Ephrata, Pa., when a drove of cattle passed by, and an infuriated bull attacked her. Catching her on his horns he tossed her twenty feet across a creek. The animal plunged after her, and on the opposite bank he again caught her on his horns and threw her over a five-railed fence. One horn penetrated her abdomen, her right hip bone was broken, and she was so badly wounded that she died shortly afterward.

Among recent arrivals at New York on an ocean steamer were fourteen families of Icelanders, consisting of seventy-six persons. This was the first large batch of people from Iceland that ever arrived in New York. They will found a colony in Minnesota, and if successful will be joined by more of their fellow Icelanders.

Dr. W. Kent Gilbert, a Philadelphia coroner, is charged by a local paper with selling or permitting the sale of the unclaimed dead to medical colleges, and receiving pay from the city for bodies that have never been interred.

At Lancaster, Pa., a seven-year-old deaf and dumb boy, who had never been known to utter a sound, was knocked down under a coach and trampled upon by the horses. The boy received no serious injuries, but, singular to relate, he cried out lustily while under the horses' feet.

Prescott G. Pillsbury, cashier of the Lawrence (Mass.) National Bank, confessed to the president of the institution that he had taken the bank's funds to the extent of $64,000 to speculate in mining stocks. The mining stocks which he had on hand were worth $30,000, making the loss to the bank about $34,000. Mr. Pillsbury then went to Boston, surrendered himself to the National Bank Examiner, and in default of bail was committed to jail. Heretofore he has borne an excellent character.

Police Commissioner Wheeler, of New York, is charged with having a deficiency in his accounts to the extent of about $6,000.

A pleasure party left Clayton, N. Y., in two steam yachts for an excursion on the St. Lawrence river. The yachts were lashed together, and when a short distance from shore an attempt was made to separate them, when one of them capsized and sank. Mrs. Persells, Mrs. Sarah Bostwick, Mrs. and Miss Burkelow and Miss Hattie Pollock were drowned.

The Rev. John Graham, D. D., of Brighton, England, lost his life while bathing in the surf at Cape May, N. J., having ventured out too far. The body was recovered through the brave efforts of Dr. Graham's niece, Miss Bessie Graham, who secured the drowning man, and clung to the pier until aid reached her, when the doctor was found to be dead. The cause of his death is said to have been congestion of the heart resulting from fright.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, better known as "Adirondack" Murray because of his travels in the Adirondack regions and the stories he has published about them, is financially embarrassed, and property on his farm at Guilford, Conn., has been attached to satisfy the demands of his creditors. Some time ago Mr. Murray organized the "Boston Buckboard Company," for the purpose of manufacturing a wagon invented and patented by him, and located the factory in New Haven; but the $40,000 of stock which he held in it had passed out of his possession.

Charles Preue, a New York lithographer, aged twenty-three, visited his betrothed at Long Branch, and while bathing in her presence he suddenly disappeared from view in the water and was drowned.

Seventeen business and dwelling houses in Houlton, Me., have been destroyed by fire, causing a total loss of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Captain Paul Boyton has just swum from Long Branch to Coney Island in his rubber suit. The distance made was thirty-five miles, in twenty eight hours.

Western and Southern States.

The three robbers who attacked General E. Bouton, of Los Angeles, Cal., caught a tartar. While going from Colton to San Gorgony he was stopped by three men, taken off the road and tied to the wheels of his wagon. General Bouton managed to get one of his hands loose, drew his pistol, killed one of the men and wounded the other two.

Mrs. Mattie Potts, the woman who set out from Philadelphia on the twelfth of May to walk to New Orleans and back in five months, arrived at New Orleans five days ahead of time. She started on her return trip after a two days' rest, and is confident of winning the $5,000 wager that is said to be pending.

John Kranz, of East Farmington, Wis., drove into a lake, with six children in his wagon, to water his horses. The horses becoming frightened ran into deep water, when Kranz and five of the children were drowned, one boy escaping by swimming.

Hon. Bland Ballard, District Judge of the United States Court of Kentucky, died very suddenly a few days ago of heart disease at Louisville, aged sixty years.

Rev. John R. Young, Sr., a prominent vegetable farmer of Norfolk county, Va., and probably the most extensive cultivator of strawberries in the country, was drowned while out fishing. Mr. Young was formerly of Albany, N. Y., and was a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

A dispatch from Dubuque, Iowa, says that a disease akin to cholera is raging at Centre Point, Linn County, in that State. Fully twenty persons died from its effects in two weeks, and an equal number were prostrated by it. It was also raging in Walker, a little town seven miles from Centre Point, several deaths having occurred there.

Two brothers named Covert quarreled at the breakfast table in their father's residence near Columbus, Ind., and ended by each drawing a revolver and firing at the other, both receiving wounds from which they died shortly afterward.

A dispatch from Battle Creek, Mich., reports the burning of the pleasure steamer Lew Wallace at Goquack Lake, two miles south of that place; also the dwelling of James Cleveland and three boat houses. Mrs. Cleveland and her infant perished in the flames, and two more of her children were fatally injured. Mr. Cleveland saved his own and the life of one of his children by jumping from the second story window of his burning house into the lake. The fire originated in the engine-room of the steamer.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says that cattle West and Southwest are dying by hundreds of thirst. The stock men are selling their stock at whatever prices they can get for them, and they find few purchasers for cows with young calves at $7 to $8, or for yearlings at $4 to $5.

Mrs. John Howe, the wife of a prominent business man of Cincinnati, and Anna Brown, a servant, fell through the floor of a vault in Covington, Ky., and both were suffocated. Mr. Howe hearing their cries ran out and jumped down to their relief. He was taken out insensible, but was resuscitated.

While ex-United States Senator Dorsey was sitting in front of the Grand Central Hotel, in Denver, Col., Colonel Curry, of Memphis, approached and struck him twice with his fist before bystanders interfered. It is said that the trouble grew out of a disagreement concerning Federal appointments in Arkansas.

Chevalier Jumonville, who has been cashier of the Canal Bank, of New Orleans, for more than thirty years, and whose accounts have been undergoing investigation, is found to be a defaulter to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

From Washington.

The Congressional committee, of which the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright is chairman, began its inquiry at Chicago into the causes of depression in trade and industry throughout the country. Lyman J. Gage, cashier of the First National Bank, the first witness, regarded the present supply of money in the country as ample. George Schneider, president of the National Bank of Illinois, testified that he did not believe in increasing the volume of the currency. George M. Sloan, a farmer of Wisconsin, testified that farms are mortgaged to their full value throughout the State.

Secretary of State Evarts has appointed Oliver M. Spencer Consul-General at Melbourne; Augustus Morris, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Samuel C. Lord, of Melbourne, as a commission to represent the United States at the two Australian international exhibitions. Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, is the secretary of the commission. The Sydney exhibition opens September 1, 1879, and closes March 21, 1880, and the Melbourne exhibition opens October 1, 1880, and closes March 31, 1881.

A recent Washington dispatch concerning the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama says: "Information from New York is to the effect that the report of Admiral Ammen and Mr. Menocal, American commissioners to the Paris Congress on the Interoceanic canal, has had a depressing effect upon those who are attempting to secure funds in that city for the project of M. de Lesseps. Admiral Ammen was present at the Paris conference with the full approbation of this government, and his views are those of the government. It is now believed that the publication of his report abroad will have the effect of postponing the execution of the scheme of M. de Lesseps, and possibly of ending it altogether. It will now become known at once abroad, not only that the engineering difficulties of the Panama route are practically insurmountable, but that the United States is dissatisfied with the means which have been taken to secure concessions. The probabilities seem to be that the pending discussion will result in a new survey, in which the engineers of several nations will be asked to take part."

The last debt statement issued shows the increase of debt for July to be $6,086,344.12; cash in the Treasury, $282,905,273.06; gold certificates, $15,240,700; silver certificates, $2,785,850; certificates of deposit outstanding, $40,330,000; refunding certificates, $6,058,350; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,814,823.23. Total debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,033,293,600.49. The increase of the debt is due to payments on account of arrears of pensions from United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency as provided by act of June 21, 1879.

The total amount of coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of July amounted to 2,654,450 pieces, worth $4,681,610.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of July were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$6,957,125 88
On account of War	4,017,503 97
On account of Navy	1,317,734 34
On account of Interior (Indians and pensions)	10,880,374 44
Total	$23,272,738 63

The following is a statement of the appropriations made during the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress and the first session of the Forty-sixth, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for deficiencies for former years, as prepared by the warrant division of the Treasury Department:

Deficiencies	$4,633,824 55
Legislative bill	16,136,230 31
Sundry Civil bill	17,634,868 56
Army bill	26,797,300 00
Navy bill	14,028,468 95
Indian bill	4,713,478 58
River and Harbor bill	9,577,494 61
Forts and Fortifications bill	275,000 00
Military Academy bill	319,547 33
Postoffice bill	5,872,376 10
Pension bill (regular)	29,366,000 00
Pension Arrearage bill	26,867,200 00
Consular and Diplomatic bill	1,097,735 00
Expenses of United States Courts	2,090,000 00
Miscellaneous	2,995,123 77
Total	$162,404,647 76

Foreign News.

A hurricane in the Adriatic Sea damaged twenty-three vessels, sunk one, and caused the loss of several lives.

A dispatch from Valparaiso says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Illinois, of 4,000 tons, has been wrecked, but that all hands were saved.

Lord Derby, as umpire in the Durham miners' wages dispute, has issued an award reducing wages 1¼ per cent. in addition to the former reduction.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by hailstones as large as marbles, swept through the village of Brone, Canada, and vicinity, doing great damage to glass, crops and fruit trees. A woman was killed and three men severely injured by lightning at St. Etienne, fifteen miles from Quebec.

The Siberian plague has made its appearance among the animals in the district of Nova-Ladoga. The government at St. Petersburg and the prefect of the district have adopted rigid measures to prevent the spreading of the disorder. The report of the cattle plague in Russia in 1877 shows that 212 768 cattle and 23,630 horses died of the cattle disease, or Siberian plague, in forty governments of the Empire.

The first sea serpent of the season is reported by Captain Sampson, of the schooner Louisa Montgomery, at Pictou, N. S., who says that about ten miles eastward of Pictou Island he saw an enormous sea serpent, which appeared to be about 100 feet long and about the size of a barrel. It was going straight along at the rate of seven knots an hour.

Kate Webster, who was recently convicted of the murder of Mrs. Thomas, her mistress, at Richmond, England, was hanged in Wandsworth prison. She confessed that she committed the murder, and had no accomplices either in the commission of the crime or the disposal of the remains of her victim, portions of which were discovered in a box floating in the Thames, and led to the arrest of the murderess in Ireland.

Another of Mr. Lorillard's horses that were brought from America to England to compete against English stock has won a race. His two-year-old bay filly Geraldine won the Lavant stakes at the Goodwood races, defeating all the favorites.

The British Admiralty has ordered all the Indian troop-ships to be in readiness for six months' continuous service, with a view of bringing home the troops from the scene of war in South Africa.

Parole has been vanquished at the Goodwood races by Isonomy, a horse that he defeated some time ago at Newmarket.

Fourteen persons have been arrested by the Spanish authorities at Gibraltar for sending a letter to the United States Consul, demanding $3,000 on pain of the death of himself and family in the event of refusal.

The Count de Chambord, who claims the French throne as the heir of Charles X., has issued a manifesto in which he appeals for the support of all honest men, and intimates that he did right in 1873 when he declined to become king under circumstances which would have rendered him only a nominal ruler.

A fire at Hamilton, Ontario, destroyed McInnes' block and a number of prominent business houses, causing a total loss of over one million dollars. One little boy was fatally and another badly injured.

A condition of anarchy exists in Hayti, portions of the island being in possession of the insurgents and President Canal having resigned and gone to St. Thomas.

Lord Chelmsford, who commanded the British troops in South Africa at the outbreak of the Zulu war, has resigned.

It is stated that the city of Serinagur, the capital of Cashmere, ordinarily containing three hundred thousand inhabitants, has only thirty thousand since the famine.

A powder magazine at Durango, Spain, has exploded, killing fourteen persons.

Colonel Valdez, at Chupedaros de la Nueva, Mexico, reports that he has pursued three bands of Nescalero and Lipan Indians which have been raiding that country from Texas. They carried off two hundred and fifty horses, killed fifteen persons in Mexico, and crossed back into Texas.

A recent cable dispatch from Glasgow, Scotland, says "the enthusiasm for Rev. Dr. Talmage continues unabated. During the past three weeks he has lectured nightly to thousands, and on Sundays he has preached to tens of thousands in St. Andrew's Hall. To-day he preached to six thousand worshipers in this city."

The Way of the Transgressor.

John H. Morton, the young man who was shot and killed in a gambling house in Louisville, Ky., was the oldest son of a prominent banker of Louisville, and his downward career has been the source of the bitterest grief to a most estimable family. When a boy of nineteen or twenty he fell into evil ways, and, in a quarrel about a woman, shot and killed a gambler named Powers. Young Morton claimed that the shooting was done in self-defence, but he was sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary. Before being sent to Frankfort, however, he was pardoned by the governor.

For a time he conducted himself excellently. A position on a railroad was obtained for him, and, stationed in a remote part of the State, he was removed from all evil associations. Returning to Louisville, however, the old temptations were too strong to be resisted, and he plunged into excesses more disgraceful than before. For several years his companions were the worst characters in the city, his parents meanwhile exhausting every effort to reclaim him. Lately he became the proprietor of a common gambling house. On the night of his death a drunken cigarmaker named Rohman entered Morton's establishment, but was not permitted to play. He called Morton into another room, where they were alone, and shot him three times, the last shot striking Morton in the head as he was attempting to escape through the window. His lifeless body fell to the pavement below.

Weather Pains.

A captain in the United States army who has been drilled in methodical ways, has for five years kept an accurate hourly record of the influence of the weather upon a neuralgic affection of the foot. It is somewhat amusing to read that "the best yield of pain is in January, February and March, and the poorest in July, August and September." The average duration of the attacks in the winter months was twenty hours. He further observed that storms coming up from the Pacific coast were felt farthest off and were accompanied by greater severity of pains than Atlantic storms—the name Pacific being inappropriate to these storms in as much as it means mild. One of the most interesting results of these observations is stated in these words: "Every storm, as it sweeps across the continent, consists of a vast rain area, at the center of which is a moving space of great barometric depression, known as the storm center, along which the storm moves like a bead on a thread. The rain usually precedes this by 550 to 600 miles, but before and around the rain lies a belt which may be called the neuralgic margin of the storm, and which precedes the rain about 150 miles. This fact is very deceptive, because the sufferer may be on the far edge of the storm basin of barometric depression, and see nothing of the rain, yet have pain due to the storm."

Quarantine Against Whisky.

A temperance reformer of prominence makes the yellow fever scourge a basis for a temperance argument. He finds that the total deaths from yellow fever in the United States for the past ten years are only twenty-one thousand, fourteen thousand of whom died last year. In the same time, according to a careful and probably reasonable computation, 650,000 men have died from intemperance or at the rate of 65,000 annually. This gentleman proposes a quarantine against whisky as more destructive than yellow jack.

Forcing a Murderer to Eat.

Francesco Porcello, an Italian, had been working in a New York confectionery factory, and was discharged when work became slack. When he again applied for work, Michael Bolender, the foreman refused to give him any. Porcello then obtained a knife, waited for Bolender, and, as he was coming out of the factory, stabbed him to the heart. Porcello was captured after a desperate resistance, and tried twice to kill himself in his cell. He resolutely refused for three days to let meat or drink pass his lips. He had sworn on entering the prison to starve himself, and was fulfilling his oath. A priest's visit in no way changed his mood. Soon after dawn of the third day two fellow-prisoners were introduced into his cell, and the prisoner's arms, now weak and flaccid, were passed under theirs and the three were brought into the corridor to walk up and down for an hour. Porcello could scarcely put one foot before the other. His head joggled from side to side.

"If we can make him walk briskly," said Warden Finn, "we shall certainly give him an appetite." But the prisoner either could not, or would not, bestir himself. He looked helplessly, even pitifully about him, without a trace of bravado in his manner. At length the warden thought it better to send for Dr. William L. Hardy, the city physician, who promptly decided that strong measures must be taken. A file of keepers entered Porcello's cell, pinioned him to the bed and brought a stomach pump into play. By this means a quart of milk and four ounces of whisky were administered to the patient, who struggled with such strength as was left him, spluttered, gasped, and, when the process was over, made the walls echo with his bellowing. Dr. Hardy then said: "Henceforth, my friend, I advise you to eat your meals voluntarily. Else we shall be obliged to use force again." Porcello made no reply. Probably he had not understood. In any case he was thoroughly cowed. He turned on his side and kept silence.

A Woman Saves Two Lives.

A letter from Clayton, N. Y., says: Mr. Chase, of Grindstone island, and Millard Baxter, of LaFargeville, at 3 P. M., were crossing from Clayton to Grindstone island. Chase was rowing. Baxter wished to row, and in attempting to change places the boat upset between Grindstone island and Governor's island. They remained in the water, clinging to the boat and calling for aid. It appeared that neither could swim. Their cries were heard by Mary Harvey, of Syracuse, Gov. Alvord's cook. She awakened Mr. Alvord, who was asleep, informing him of the accident. He thought the men in jest, but on looking through the glass discovered the situation. Hastening to the boat-house, he found that the brave Mary had already launched and shoved off a boat, and was away to the rescue. Mary soon reached the men, who were nearly exhausted, and pulled one in. The other was also rescued. Mary rowed them to Governor's island, where they were warmed, fed and clothed by Gov. Alvord. Brave Mary is but twenty-seven years of age.

There was a moment's lull in the debate, and then a member known as "Old Reliable" spoke up: "Why, down to Arizona, when I lived thar, it was so hot that they used to have to splice two thermometers together so's to get any idea of the heat, and even then the quicksilver would spurt over the top one sometimes."

Malaria Disarmed of its Terrors.

Malaria, that fell atmospheric poison, is disarmed of its terrors, and health insured to thousands residing where the noxious exhalation periodically infects the air, and engenders intermittent and remittent fevers, by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular, as it is the best of preventives, alteratives and tonics. In numberless localities, where the demand for sulphate of quinine was formerly immense, the hurtful alkaloid has been almost entirely supplanted by this safe, agreeable and effective substitute, which is genial in action and unobjectionable in flavor. It nullifies the influence of miasma by giving a more active impulse to every vital function, quickening and enriching the blood, overcoming a tendency to biliousness, and promoting digestion.

A First-Class Institution.

The Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., is one of the oldest and most popular institutions in the country. Its buildings, grounds, facilities for instruction, and all its other appointments are among the finest in the world. Few institutions can boast of such a long history of educational efficiency. G. M. Steele, D. D., for many years president of Lawrence University in Wisconsin, has just been elected Principal and the Faculty has been reorganized. The payment of $160 will secure one year's tuition, with board, including a limited amount of washing, room heated by steam and other incidentals. The payment of $57 to $60 will secure the same for one term of thirteen weeks.

To develop healthy and harmonious action among the organs of secretion, digestion and evacuation, take Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, which healthfully stimulate the liver, give tone and regularity to the liver, counteract a tendency to costiveness, and purify the blood. Their cathartic action is unaccompanied by griping and is never violent and abrupt, but always gradual and natural. These pills are of the greatest assistance in overcoming scrofulous tumors and eruptive maladies. Sold by all druggists.

Sore throat, cough, cold and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

A college professor once said that "he who expects to rate high in his class must not expectorate on the floor." Much of the hawking and spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarrh, which the professor knew could be readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Not lowest priced, poorest and dearest; but highest priced, best and cheapest; this is what is claimed for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	07½	@	09½
Calves—State Milk	02	@	02½
Sheep	03½	@	06
Lambs	05	@	06½
Hogs—Live	04	@	04
Dressed	05½	@	05½
Flour—Ex. State, good to choice	4 75	@	6 00
Western, good to fancy	4 75	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 21	@	1 24
White State	1 16	@	1 16
Rye—State	67	@	67½
Barley—Two-Rowed State	70	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	44	@	44½
Southern Yellow	46½	@	46½
Oats—White State	41	@	41
Mixed Western	36½	@	37
Hay—Retail grades	65	@	75
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.	45	@	50
Hops—State, new crop	07	@	17
Pork—Mess	8 95	@	8 95
Lard—City Steam	05.97	@	6.00
Petroleum—Crude ......05 @05½	Refined		06⅞
Wool—State and Penn. XX	39½	@	41
Butter—State Creamery	14½	@	16½
Dairy	13	@	16
Western Creamery	12	@	19½
Factory	08	@	10½
Cheese—State Factory	04	@	06½
Skims	02	@	03½
Western Factory	06	@	06
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	13	@	13½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	5 35	@	5 50
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 17	@	1 17
Amber	1 18	@	1 18
Rye—State	60½	@	61
Corn—State Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	37	@	38
Butter—Creamery Extra	15	@	17
Cheese—New York Factory	05½	@	06
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Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—Red Winter	1 12	@	1 12
Corn—New Western	41	@	41
Oats—State	39	@	40
Barley—Two-Rowed State	60	@	75
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Beef Cattle—Live weight	04	@	04½
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Hogs	04½	@	05
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat.	6 00	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	46½	@	48
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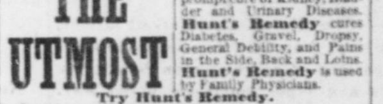

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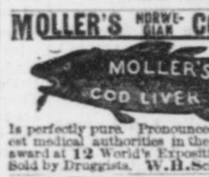

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